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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Reaches High Point

Its War Stand Is Complete

Covenant Hangs Over Italy

Britain Ends Other Hopes

Private Thinkers Lent Aid

Bible Story Makes a Stir

EUROPE admits and awaits the possible coming of war in Africa, but with the satisfaction of having taken amazing preventive and corrective measures. The menacing movements of Italy's increasing armed forces in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland cause Ethiopia to notify the League of an intention of immediate mobilization of its several million soldiers. Rome, while giving lip assent to the actions at Geneva, may wait only for the start of this lining up of forces by Ethiopia to bound across two of its borders. If this invasion occurs, it will mean long, desperate, doubtful combat. It will mean that Italy undertakes to win two victories, each precarious in its way. First, the poorly equipped but marvelously fighting Ethiopians would have to be subdued—Then courageous, specific League provisions would have to be nullified before Ethiopian conquest could mean anything important.

¶ Europe, through the League, has never been so completely prepared to have Italy vent its aggressive lust for Ethiopia. In warning and in promising the aggressor punishment under the Covenant, the League has taken the boldest and most unequivocal steps in its history. The League has dared to do everything to oppose inroads of Italy in Ethiopia that it seemed not to dare to do when Japan planned inroads in Manchuria and China. The League not only threatens, but has prepared to press sanctions against Italy if it engages in an aggressive war; the very boldness of its present action rescuing it in so far as might be from the humiliating situation in which it was left when it failed to do the same thing in the case of Japan—Japan's course sent the League to its lowest level in world respect; Italy's course sees the League rise to the loftiest level it has yet attained.

¶ Britain steps forward to make the European situation crystal clear. It ends Geneva rumors that it might seek to negotiate an outside settlement with Italy over Ethiopia by reiterating its complete fidelity to the League. The stand is taken in a comprehensive statement of British policy issued to France. Britain says it is true to the principles of the League, "and not to any particular manifestation thereof." Having clarified its position on Italy and Ethiopia, three other points are made which may have a bearing on future Franco-British relations. Britain would not automatically apply sanctions to Germany—But in the present crisis Italy is warned it has nothing to hope for in a change of British heart.

¶ The Council of the League, in its action on Italy's apparent course, upholds the League Covenant as a living and binding treaty obligation. Following British affirmations, Premier Laval declares France regards the Covenant as a fixed and settled part of international law. The collective system of action does not break down in its heavy testing, as some had predicted, but shows perhaps the most convincing strength it might hope to show with the United States outside the League. The League is not to be expected to do anything rash or too hasty toward Italy—But how superbly it has justified the hopes of its friends that it could show rigidity in the backbone of its principles.

¶ While approving the League's stand on two possible belligerents, it is well to think on how it came about. The League has surprised itself, surprised the world. It has shown a courage and an accomplishment far beyond general expectation. How could it do this? Something has been said in The March of the Nations more than once on the high value of the right thinking of the individual when world affairs were at the crossroads. It has been intimated that stay-at-home thinkers, free from the mesmerizing influences of world capitals, could see clearly and help effectively toward the triumph of right ideas. Stay-at-homes have doubtless greatly helped the statesmen—The cry for justice and right set up in human consciousness did not fail to reach and strengthen Geneva.

¶ The Monitor's subscription list lifts many thousands with this issue to accommodate new readers who wish to join in following an exciting narrative through its 54 daily chapters. The literary event causing this considerable stir is the publication of Dr. Albert Field Gilmore's story of the Bible. This eminent student of the history and significance of "the Book," as Sir Walter Scott called it, sets newly discovered interpretative material into his singularly complete grasp of the world's greatest story. The Bible is yesterday's, today's, and doubtless tomorrow's best seller. And for what a reason!—All prepared to receive it may find in it salvation from their mortal restrictions.

Textile Union Gets Ready To Seek A. F. of L. Support For National Labor Party

Opposition Already Makes Its Presence Known to Rhode Island Scheme to Substitute Political Power for Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30—Probably for the first time in American history a powerful segment of organized labor is launching a determined and well-designed drive to promote a national labor party.

Interviews with national leaders of the United Textile Workers of America, the union promoting this drive, disclosed that they are persuaded the time has arrived to propell labor into the political field as in Great Britain, where labor is a real power in the Government.

To strengthen the parallel, these leaders point out that the textile workers are the majority of the British Labor Party.

To Seek A. F. of L. Sanction

Through a unanimous vote of its executive council, the U. T. W. stands committed to the promotion of an American labor party. Confident that it can foster a state labor party in Rhode Island of immediate effectiveness, the UTW will introduce a national labor party resolution at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City next week.

Already the heads of many labor leaders are shaking an emphatic "no." Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, said:

"An independent labor party has been advocated many times. It is unwise counsel. Labor can best further its interests by voting for its friends and against its enemies, as they appear on the tickets of the etablished parties. Labor is most effective if it holds the balance of power among the various candidates."

Expect Small Beginning

Recognizing that this statement summed up the opposition that the U. T. W. will confront at the Federation meeting, Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the U. T. W. said:

"We do not expect that a Labor Party will accomplish great things during its infancy, but we do believe it will gradually grow until it becomes as powerful a factor in this country as it is in Great Britain."

U. T. W. leaders would make no optimistic predictions on the outcome of the federation meeting. They did affirm, however, that the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

President Feels Current Tax Can Care For Budget

Need Be No Higher, He Says, If AAA Cotton Collections Are Assured

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—Exultant over the course of business recovery, President Roosevelt offers the United States a revised and optimistic budget for the present fiscal year, that ends next July 1, with the promise of materially higher revenues for that period and correspondingly reduced expenditures.

The deficit which was previously forecast at the end of the year has been reduced in amount by $1,246,526,110. Best of all, from the point of view of taxpayers and business generally, the President gives the assurance that he sees no reason for new taxes now, or for permanently higher taxes later, if his recommen-

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Ethiopia's Wire On Mobilization Speeds Up League

Recall of Council Likely As Hostilities Seem to Impend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 30—Speeding up of the Council's procedure in reporting on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute is being urged in consequence of a telegram from the Negus of Ethiopia to the president of the League Council stating that he cannot delay general mobilization any longer in view of Italy's preparations.

The Committee of Thirteen, which is really the Council minus Italy, did not intend to meet until Thursday to proceed with the report which is now in the hands of experts. But on receipt of the Ethiopian message the advisability of an immediate reunion of delegates, now scattered, is being studied.

It is thought in League circles that the Ethiopian mobilization will be used by Italy as a pretext for begin-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday Sept. 30

Boulder Dam—Dedication Prepared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER CITY, Nev.—Boulder Dam awaited dedication today. Its immensity dwarfed the men present, and the accomplished concrete fact defied adjectives. But the concepts to be voiced at the dedication of a nation utilizing its natural power, of a new pioneer frontier thrusting upwards on a foundation of power—were mightier by far than the dam.

Three years ahead of schedule, largest dam in the world, 90 miles of its lake already stretching upstream, lacking only subsidiary and dependent projects and supplementary features—the dam was already a part of the national heritage.

Concepts and concrete—both to be dedicated: Pages 1 and 3.

Memel—Balloting System Proves Too Complex

MEMEL (AP)—Crowds of puzzled voters gathered today at polling stations under heavy police guard for the second day of the Memel legislative election. The extension of the elections followed a breakdown of the arrangements yesterday, when a complicated new voting procedure prevented an estimated 40 per cent from casting ballots.

The entire balloting will be repeated at Jugnaicial where voters, exasperated by the delay, smashed election urns, wrecked the polling station and attacked members of the election committee.

However, there was no indication that Germany would intervene, much less use force or attempt a seizure of power. Representatives of Britain, France and Italy were in evidence, to watch for possible election frauds. But apart from the confusion of the voting delays, no such cases are thus far reliably reported.

Italo-Ethiopian—Emperor Prepares to Mobilize

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Military tension drew taut in East Africa over the week end, as Emperor Haile Selassie prepared to roll the war drums for general mobilization. He explained to the League in a telegram that mobilization had become imperative, in view of Italian preparations, since it takes a matter of weeks to complete. He then withheld the actual order, pending receipt of a reply from Geneva.

Italy immediately proclaimed that Ethiopia was going to be the aggressor. And what could the League then say? it was ironically asked. Military experts, less concerned with the immediate turn of affairs, said that mobilization was the inevitable army strategy, given the presence of so many Italian troops on the border. One army cannot allow the other to "get the jump," it was said.

Between Britain and France, meanwhile, the possibility of technical agreements of the two general staffs, embracing land, water and air forces, was being explored. Official France is reported "generally pleased" at the British note, wherein Sir Samuel Hoare said that nothing could be more definite than Britain's stand for the undivided Covenant.

But the note hedged Britain's commitment to action where the Covenant was not specific and clear, thus displeasing the French press. Britains implied stand for the Covenant, even where it might not uphold France's particular interests, was said to be a large mouthful to swallow.

Ethiopia's wire speeds up League: Page 1.

British Labor—Party Agrees With Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIGHTON, Eng.—The British Labor Party, comprising the bulk of His Majesty's Opposition, met in conference here today and expressed virtual accord on the Ethiopian question with the Cabinet it is supposed

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Roosevelt Trip Turns Toward Boulder Dam

Policies on Farms, Navy and Trade Clarified on Western Tour

Contrast with 1932

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ON ROOSEVELT TRAIN, Through Nevada, Sept. 30—On his western swing, the President is giving the nation a comprehensive outline of national policy in its main basic aspects before leaving on his cruise. Today he dedicates Boulder Dam.

His declarations on navies, on the farm problem, and on budget making and business, to mention only those issued thus far, constitute an important clarification of the Administration's general view at a natural milestone in its four years.

The President is attempting to set a composite keynote, which it turns out is a chord of "better times," before he goes fishing. He is dotting "i's and crossing t's" as practical application of the breathing spell which the nation was promised.

This is all to the tune of another well-known political exercise which began soon after the Mississippi was crossed. Up to that division point, the President seemed to shun the crowds. His schedule was planned so as to keep away from railway stations, to avoid advance notice to the citizenry, to arrive at population centers in the small hours of the morning. There were no big crowds across the tiers of states until we came to Iowa. What there were reflected noticeable taciturnity.

Cordial to Crowds

But out here it has been different. People are more cheerful. As someone said: "We are out where the West begins to look up." From Council Bluffs, Iowa, onward the President and Mrs. Roosevelt have made a distinct effort to be cordial to the crowds.

Sharp illustrations were at North Platte, Neb., at Cheyenne, Wyo., and at one little sheep town, Evanston, Wyo. Salt Lake City, of course, was a climax. At North Platte the President made a vivacious speech about Buffalo Bill, for Colonel Cody lived here. We should all be Buffalo Bills, said Mr. Roosevelt, and then maybe we could sing that happy days are here again.

Then, late Saturday night at Cheyenne with the snow lying on the ground down toward the valleys, the President ventured on the back platform for genial words. Early the next morning, too, Mrs. Roosevelt, came out to cheer up a few hundred people at Evanston, Wyo., and delighted them with references to the feelings of bigness and freedom she gets on awakening west of the Great Divide.

Thus the trip has turned into a campaign junket at last, without, of course, much of the campaign punch.

Groundwork of Policy

In deeper aspects, however, the series of important statements that are being issued emphasize the groundwork of national policy the President is laying. The sequence has been significant. 1. Indiana: Support of the stability of world navies, as controlled by the Washington and London treaties, upon levels which the United States wishes continued.

2. Nebraska: Continuance of crop control and benefit payments, which the President declared to be necessary to prevent the decay of American agriculture. You can read the results in clothes and motorcars. Yes, in shiny new children's bicycles, all across the prairie states. Mr. Roosevelt talked about better times across his rear platform rail at every opportunity or appropriate crossroads.

3. Utah? Release, here as well as in Washington, of the all-important

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Reckless Driver Plus Magistrate Equals Bricklayer

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP)—A new bricklayer has been ordered to work in the streets of suburban Wilmette. John W. Gooch, 24, who sped over the same streets so swiftly that he was arrested for reckless driving, will take up his new occupation as a result of a sentence passed on him Sept. 28.

The son of a well-known attorney, Gooch was arrested for colliding with a village lamppost. His father willingly paid Magistrate John J. Peters the $96 levied as damages.

"There also is a $12 fine against the young man," the Magistrate told the elder Gooch, "for speeding."

"I won't pay it," said Gooch Sr.

"I cant pay it," said Gooch Jr.

"Then you'd better have some old clothes ready," said Magistrate Peters, "when you report to the superintendent of streets to work as a bricklayer six days at $2 per day."

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Celebration Recalls Steps to Completed English Bible

Top—Courtesy of Zion Research Library. Center Left—British Museum. Center Right—Keystone View Co. Lower Left—British Museum. Lower Center—Harper & Brothers. Lower Right—British Museum.

The King James Version and Some of the Preceding Manuscripts

At the Top—First Edition of the King James Version of the Bible, 1611. Center Left—Fragment of a Greek Psalter, Written on Papyrus About the Third Century of the Christian Era. It Is One of the Oldest Bible Manuscripts in Any Language. Center Right—Parchment Roll of the Old Samaritan Pentateuch. Lower Left—Prologue to Mark From Lindisfarne Gospels, Being the Latin Vulgate With Interlinear Translation in Anglo-Saxon, Dating From About 700 A. D. Lower Center—Portion of Isaiah, From Leningrad Hebrew Codex, One of the Oldest Hebrew Manuscripts of the Bible, Dating From About 916 A. D. Lower Right—Portion of Judges, From Tenth Century Manuscript of the Septuagint, Noted Greek Version

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

Down Through the Centuries 'The Book' Has Encouraged and Guided Mankind Toward the Goal of Truth—Dramatic and Literary Values Recognized as Firm Foundation for Educational Stability

By Albert F. Gilmore

THE BIBLE is still the world's best seller. More Bibles are sold than any other book, and its distribution is worldwide. No other book has ever reached the popularity of the Bible, and for none other has the popularity been sustained century after century. It is the most outstanding of all books, because its message is of the greatest importance to mankind. It is indeed *The* Book.

An appealing story, told by James Moffatt, states that Sir Walter Scott, after he had come, because of impaired vision, to depend upon others to read to him, one evening said to Lockhart, his son-in-law, "Read from the Book"; and to Lockhart's query, "What book?" Sir Walter replied, "Need you ask, there is but One."

To untold millions the Bible has come to be the One Book which above all others conveys to its readers the comfort, assurance, and heartening for which humanity so desperately longs. It is the beacon light in the darkness of human experience which guides the weary and disconsolate traveler to the goal of his heart's desire. It points the way to that form of salvation which includes freedom from all that constricts and encumbers human experience.

Words of Cheer and Strength

Under whatsoever adverse circumstances one may find himself, in the sacred pages of the Bible will be found the word that cheers and strengthens, that bids the needy look up to the Father of All, who cares with never-failing love and compassion for all His children.

Here is a book written during a period of more than a thousand years by numerous authors—many unknown—yet presenting an unmistakable unity throughout its entire length. It sprang from an obscure people, small in numbers, of limited outlook, and weak in worldly influence as peoples go.

Yet they produced a book which, alone, has exerted a more profound influence upon the world than any other, yes, than all other books combined that have ever been written. Furthermore, its influence has steadily grown, and today is greater than ever.

As the history of the development of a people in their search for God, the Bible is wholly unique. So great has been its influence upon civilization, that the question may well be raised as to the source of this mighty power. Why has the Bible become so potent a factor in shaping the trend of civilization? What is the source of its influence?

And the answer is, because it answers the most searching, the most important questions of the human heart. It satisfies the deepest yearnings in its assurance that God is, that He is ever present, and is available to meet the human need; that He is to be successfully approached through the medium of righteous prayer. It unfolds through progressive revelation the nature of God, His relation to man, and His government of the universe. It deals with every phase of human experience, with the problems of all classes and races, of childhood, youth and old age, furnishing for each a sure guide and way of life.

The literature of the Bible is of great variety and of highest quality. Within its pages will be found myth and legend, history and fiction, poetry and drama, allegory and parable, all united into a symmetrical whole bound together by a golden thread of spiritual truth.

It presents an extraordinary galaxy of portraits of important personages, of men and women of great intellectual strength as well as spiritual vision, of great leaders, as well as of weaklings. It deals with rich and poor, with potentate and beggar, with high and low, with saint and sinner, in short, with every walk of life, shedding for each the same light of unchanging truth, in which all prepared to receive it may find salvation from their mortal restrictions.

It records the life, teachings, and works of one who, alone, has changed human thought in greater degree than any other personage who has lived on this planet. William Lyon Phelps, for many years Yale's noted professor and publicist, has declared that as between a college education and a knowledge of the Bible, if but one were possible, he would prefer the latter.

The strength and weakness of human nature are as dramatically presented as in the most successful efforts of modern histrionic art. In an appealing variety of settings are presented intimate pictures of family life, the joys and sorrows, the struggles, triumphs and defeats, which then, as now, constitute so large a part of human experience.

Whole Drama of Life

We listen to the solemn vows of priest and prophet, of lawgivers and potentates. We read of great battles. We hear the shouts of victory and the cries of defeat. In short, we find in these well-stored pages the whole drama of life, which depicts in varied colors and with matchless skill the struggle of a people from the darkness of materialism into the full triumph of spiritual exaltation. As history, as drama, as poetry, as philosophy, it is incomparable.

While it may be said that the appeal of the Bible to the heart is simple, to the intellect it is complex. To reach the heart of its message, it must be studied prayerfully, read and reread, for its inspired passages contain deep-lying truths that no mere scanning will reveal. It is indeed The Book, to be read, studied, digested by all who would find the true way of life, by all who would live in right relations with their fellow men. It is the *vade mecum* for the pilgrim on life's journey, indispensable to the questing traveler. The poet has happily and truly said of it:

Most wondrous book! bright candle of the Lord!
Star of Eternity! The only star
By which the bark of man could navigate
The sea of life, and join the coast of bliss securely.

History of the Bible

Designed to set forth the facts about the Bible, its background, sources, growth, canon, and translation, this series—within the scope permissible in 54 articles—deals with the development of The Book from its inception to the point of development where we now find it, in the year of the 400th anniversary of the first complete Bible printed in English.

In that vast field where firsthand investigation of original sources has not been possible, the author has chosen from eminent scholars those conclusions which appear logical and authoritative. As scholars disagree, many questions about the source, authorship and circumstances of the various writings are still unsettled. These controversies will not be entered into, but where a decision is necessary, that conclusion will be accepted which appears most authoritative and to represent the preponderance of well-considered opinion.

There will be no doctrinal discussion of the teachings of the Bible, no effort to promote any specific interpretation of its passages. The purpose of these articles, of which this is the first, is rather to deal with its history than with its message, in the hope that through a better understanding of the background and evolution of the Bible, its messages may take on for the reader a deeper, a more precious significance.

Roosevelt Tax Claims Wrong, Long Asserts

State Commissioner Urges National Sales Tax for Relief Burden

Boston Today—*also sees*—Curley study public improvements in Chicago today on way to Hawaii—Hurley reassure jobholders by announcing no changes during Governor's absence—More than 130 unpublished poems of Emily Dickinson announced—Social Credit considered awaiting Dean of Canterbury's presentation of subject.

***Long*—He Ventures To Disagree With Roosevelt**

Not exactly in accord with President Roosevelt's view that the national income is nearing the point where it balances federal expenditures was Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Taxation and nationally known tax authority, today. This morning's newspapers headlined a presidential promise of no new taxes, but Mr. Long took a close look at the figures and about noon pleasantly announced that there was room for disagreement.

"How about the $3,500,000,000 abnormal budget for relief?" he pointedly asked. "How will the Federal Government pay that?"

Then he translated the nine digit figures into terms that less financially minded persons can understand. "It is as if," he said, "a man earning $2500 yearly budgeted his income and it balanced his expenditures. Then suppose he had unexpected emergencies which cost him an added $1000. He would have to include the emergency expenditures in the budget some way. He couldn't just set it to one side and do nothing about it. Yet, that is what the President has apparently done in his budget estimates.

"The man with $2500 would have to decrease his expenditures to include the emergency drain, or augment his income, or borrow, and the latter is what the United States will have to do. If the man with $2500 borrows he has to repay interest, so does the Government.

"In fact, when the Government borrows, it has to pay back, ultimately, $5 for every $1 it borrows."

Mr. Long then recommended a national sales tax to raise the funds being used for relief and for public works building.

His remarks made many Bostonians wonder if they didn't have grounds for the vague suspicions that some new imposts are just around the corner of the next presidential election.

***Curley*—Looks Over Chicago on Trip to Hawaii**

Into Chicago's LaSalle Street Station today whizzed Governor Curley on the fleet 20th Century. In his ears dinned remembered discordancies of four guitar-strumming, transplanted Hawaiians who, with leis and 100 close friends, gave Boston's farewell to the Commonwealth's chief executive yesterday.

In his thought was anticipation of a happy reunion in Hawaii with his daughter (the recently wed Mrs. Edward J. Donnelly) and a month on Waikiki's sunny sands.

Today the Governor was scheduled to look over the celebrated Chicago South Shore Outer Drive and other improvements that had their beginnings in the William Hale (Big Bill) Thompson era. Not long ago Governor Curley indicated that former Mayor Thompson was one of his models. Some wondered today whether the Governor would visit the man who once engaged in a one-sided shadow bout with King George of England, but now, it is reported, is a virtual recluse in a Michigan Avenue hotel room.

Tomorrow the Governor continues toward San Francisco where he will board the S. S. Hoover (Not much of a ship," Governor Curley quipped last week) and so on to the "Pearls of the Pacific."

"There won't be much State House news," lamented Boston reporters.

***Appointments*—Lapse Promised in Curleys' Absence**

Although the Governor left yesterday, it was not until afternoon today that many officeholders breathed easy. At the 12 o'clock State House press conference, Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley announced that he would send no recommendations for appointments to positions during the absence of Governor Curley. Many feared that the Governor might leave a long list of removals and appointments to be made during his trip to Hawaii.

The Executive Council, now Curley controlled, met today, but the status quo was maintained. Mr. Hurley announced that should any emergency arise requiring changes in personnel he would contact the Governor before acting.

This was taken to mean a month of political peace beneath the State House golden dome.

***Dickinson*—More of Her Poems to Be Published**

When in 1932 Emily Dickinson Bianchi published "Emily Dickinson Face to Face," she little thought

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Geneva Speeds Up Machinery in Final Efforts to Halt Threat of War

Britain Shuns Italy's Offer for Side Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 30—Sir Samuel Hoare's reiteration of Britain's fidelity to the League of Nations in his note to France will, it is hoped here, put an end to the oft-repeated rumors that Britain is prepared to negotiate with Italy for settlement of the Ethiopian queston outside the League.

The note which is published today commands almost unanimous approval, particularly in the stress laid on the collective nature of any action taken to maintain the peace.

Britain Has No Apprehensions

In this connection it is pointed out by several writers—for instance, an editorial in today's Daily Telegraph—that Britain "has no apprehensions" that Italian policy will infringe British rights in East Africa. Britain's attitude in the dispute, the Telegraph adds, is "dictated by the necessity for maintaining the League and the collective security of all its members."

The majority of other newspapers express similar views. Thus Premier Mussolini's offer in Saturday's communiqué to enter direct negotiations with Britain has fallen on completely deaf ears. Downing Street's auditory processes today only function through Geneva.

Another statement in Sir Samuel's note to France to which attention is being directed is the one in which he reaffirms the British view that the "world is not statis."

The Marquis of Lothian's Views

The Marquis of Lothian, speaking at Manchester, Saturday, stressed this aspect of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, the fundamentals of which he said "are not in Abyssinia." He attributed the trouble that has arisen to "water-tight compartmenting of the nations since the war."

Before the war and immediately after, Lord Lothian said, there was freedom of movement for people, goods and capital. Now migration has stopped and tariffs and embargoes cramp the exchange of goods. These questions must be dealt with if there is to be lasting peace, he declared.

Summary of Needs

Lord Lothian summarized the questions needing immediate attention as being: a substantial reduction in tariffs and embargoes, collective consideration of migration problems, revision of mandates, and collective consideration whether there cannot be an open door in colonial territories of all nations.

Speaking of what the League should do in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, Lord Lothian pointed out that if sanctions are to be applied they must be irresistible. "They will be peaceful because they are obviously irresistible, as is police action; or, if there is resistance, that resistance can be immediately and promptly overcome." Otherwise there would be danger, he said, of the League becoming merely an instrument for turning a local war into a general war.

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IT'S thrilling TO TAKE CHANCES

but NOT WHEN YOU BUY FUEL

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'Ethiopia Will Always Be Ethiopian'

English-Schooled Native Says His People See Freedom Menaced

This is the seventh of a group of descriptive articles by a staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *recently sent to Addis Ababa to cover developments there. Previous articles appeared on Sept. 10, 12, 18, 20, 23 and 25.*

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—One of the first persons I saw after arriving in the capital of Ethiopia was a fine-featured dark-skinned young native, who has spent 14 years abroad, studying much of the time in England. His name was George.

Mr. or Ato George is a frail, quiet and self-assured Ethiopian somewhat less robust and vigorous than most of his fellow countrymen. His pleasant home, furnished in western manner, lies on the very edge of town. I rode out to visit him on my mule, accompanied by my "boy."

We followed the main highway out of the town and into the thickest of eucalyptus forests, where we departed from the main track.

A heavy shower had just fallen and the invigorating air made Africa seem a joyous place. Crystal drops sparkled from the grass and branches. A bright rainbow glowed in the distance. Little rivulets ran full and red across our path. My red-saddled mule ascended the slope with cautious, dainty steps. She carefully avoided the puddles, warily forded the streams, suspiciously crossed a number of improvised bridges and circumvented the stones.

Ato George Himself

We wandered for a long time along this alluring forest road and at last came to a modern house among the trees. When I inquired at the door to see if it was the one we were seeking, I was received by Ato George himself.

"Are the Ethiopians depressed and worried by the menace of war?" was my first question as we sat down at a meal.

"No," he answered thoughtfully, but with a smile, in excellent English. "Not at all. That may surprise you," he went on, "but it is true. Our people are not afraid of the Italians. We more responsible leaders here in the capital wish, of course, to avert war but the more impulsive men from the provinces are very eager to meet the Italians and settle the issue.

"The Ethiopians are brave, and have a tradition of victory. We have in recent history beaten other Africans, we have beaten Egyptians, we have beaten Europeans. We cherish our fighting prowess just as much as you western peoples. We are a nation of victors. Our tradition is to conquer."

United and Patriotic

"But are the simple distant tribesmen, living in their wretched huts, really patriotic?" I asked.

"I assure you that those humble men will spring from their bare tents and fight for their land as fanatically and devotedly as any army in the world. They love their country and are proud of it. They will brook no invaders. Behind their local chiefs they will gather round the Emperor as one man, ready for any sacrifice. In few other places will you find more patriotism than here."

This declaration seemed to me more eloquent than convincing and I could not refrain from asking, "But are the many tribes really united?"

Ato George did not hasten to answer. Nor did he smile as usual. He looked placidly at me and said:

"Are the Italians united? I think they are becoming united under the House of Savoy and Mussolini. Are the Germans united? Hitler seems to be completing the unifying work of Frederick and Bismarck. Paris at last seems to have united the many groups of Frenchmen. When in Oxford I observed that at last the Scotch, the Welsh, some Irish and many kinds of English are fairly well united.

"And we, too, are being united. Menelik did for us what Frederick did for the Germans, and Haile Selassie is finishing the process." Then he smiled and said, "Be assured that all Ethiopians will fight together against Italy."

Ethiopians Not Progressive

"But even if you win a particular war, are your people progressive enough to take advantage of the great wealth of this country? And if not, will a stronger people not eventually seize it?" I asked.

Ato George was unmoved by this impertinent query. This menace did not disturb him.

"Rome was not built in a day," he said. "England's general situation a century or so ago was not very brilliant. Central Europe was then completely devastated and Russia was marked by its barbarism. One need not even mention Japan. But now all these peoples have advanced to a new stage of culture. We are still behind, but we are also making progress. Be patient with us. We shall make our land blossom as a rose. And the rose will be ours—nobody else's."

Sport & General

George Heroui
Son of the Foreign Minister of Ethiopia. Typical of the Natives Educated Abroad

But Emperor Will Have United Support if Italy Attacks

"But slavery still exists here," I rather rudely objected. "Couldn't you at least have righted that wrong?"

"How did you abolish slavery in the United States" he asked. "Would the slaves here benefit if the Emperor launched a civil war. The slave trade is abolished. The children of slaves are free. And every slave who wishes may be legally freed at once. But what would all the slaves do? We must advance gradually. Within a few years slavery will disappear. Be sure that outside powers do not need to come in to free slaves."

Neither Is Democratic

"Do the Ethiopian people have any voice in the government?" I continued with my relentless inquiries.

"Whether they do or not," he answered ironically, "We have not heard that Mussolini is a good teacher of democracy." And he said no more on that subject.

"Don't you believe a foreign protectorate of some sort would help you to improve your culture?" I continued.

"We have not been told that King Leopold brough much culture to the Congo," he retorted bitterly. "We categorically refuse to consider any such contingency. We invite well-intentional foreigners to help us, but seek only individual co-operation and under our own control. The Ethiopians are making steady progress in education and culture. We will all fight before admitting any coercion."

"But could you resist a well equipped army sent by a great power?"

"Yes," he replied, "most certainly. God has always protected us. Our mountains protect us. Our people are unconquerable. The Italians may penetrate into Abyssinia. That would not surprise us. They may even take Addis Ababa, as Napoleon took Moscow. I don't know how long they would hold it, but they would eventually be driven back. That is certain. No Ethiopian doubts that.

"Many of us will perish. Especially of us leaders. We know that. If you come back again in one year or four years, you may not see me. But you will see Ethiopia in the hands of Ethiopians.

"Our homes are small and crude. Our people, poor and simple. But they will defend their homes and will never be conquered. Neither tanks no cannon will master our heights. It's men who win war, and we have the men.

"We prefer peace, but if attacked, we will fight. Unconquered Ethiopia will remain unconquered Ethiopia and the dynasty of King Solomon will continue to rule."

As my doughty little mule picked her way back over the slippery road I kept wondering if such faith could hold its ground against helmeted men with machine guns, seeking expansion and conquest.

Ethiopia's Wire On Mobilization Speeds Up League

(Continued from Page 1)

ning hostilities. Against this belief in the imminence of war in East Africa is opposed the possibility of alternative tactics by Premier Mussolini of Italy in merely patiently awaiting attack by the undisciplined Ethiopian troops.

There is a third method indicated by Baron Pompeo Aloisi's recent attitude, which consists in forcing the League to vote its recommendations, and then, when Italy rejects them, to proceed to sanctions, thus virtually obliging Italy to quit the League. The Italians consider that responsibility for whatever follows will thus be put on the League.

Compromise Not Likely

A fourth prospect—of speedy diplomatic understanding between Italy and Britain—is felt to have diminished almost to the vanishing point.

Both Italy and the League—especially Britain, which has been the driving force of the League on this occasion—are thought to have expressed themselves too unreservedly, not only in words but in military and naval movements, for a last minute compromise to be effected, without grave loss of that prestige which nations consider all-important.

The Ethiopian message insists that the Negus is firmly attached to peace and aims to continue collaborations with the Council, but feels bound to draw attention to the increasing gravity of the threat of Italian aggression by Italy's continuous dispatch of re-enforcements.

Ethiopia Must Defend Itself

The Council is asked to take all precautionary measures, for Ethiopia would fail in its duty if it did not now mobilize and assure the defense of the country. This mobilization would imply withdrawal of the order to remain 30 kilometers from the frontier.

It is pointed out that Anthony Eden, Britain's delegate, has already demanded the invocation by the Council of Article XI, which applies not merely to actual warfare but to menaces of war and authorizes any preliminary, precautionary action deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace.

There have been objections on the ground of expediency to the employment of this article which would have precipitated a crisis. The Negus's message certainly brings it into view again.

Text of Ethiopia's Appeal

The text of Emperor Haile Selassie's message to the League follows:

Firmly and constantly resolved for peace, Ethiopia will continue to collaborate with the Council for specific settlement in accordance with the Covenant.

It would, however, draw the Council's most serious attention to the increasing gravity of the threat of Italian aggression, owing to the continued dispatch of re-inforcements of troops and other preparation despite our pacific attitude.

We earnestly beg the Council to take as soon as possible all precautions against Italian aggression, since circumstances have become such that we should fail in our duty if we delayed any longer the general mobilization necessary to insure the defense of our country.

Our contemplated mobilization will not affect our previous order to keep our troops a distance from the frontier and we confirm our resolution to co-operate closely with the League of Nations in all circumstances.

(Signed)

Haile Selassie I, Emperor.

Split in British Labor Party Means Political Re-Alignment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIGHTON, Eng., Sept. 30—Prospects of change in party leadership owing to difference of opinion on League sanctions as regards Italy, was the main topic before 1000 delegates at the Labor Conference here today.

Never in the British Labor movement has there been anyone more beloved and respected than Mr. George Lansbury, who has led the party since 1931. But now that this leader, in opposing force under any circumstances, has proved to be out of step with the majority of his followers, it is reluctantly felt that he faces obvious difficulty in retaining office. The matter of leadership will come up before the conference closes.

Force as Last Resort

The presidential speech by Mr. William Robinson, who occupied the chair, did not touch this burning question. But in unconditionally supporting the threat of force as a "last resort" by the League to prevent Italo-Ethiopian hostilities Mr. Robinson indicated that there had been no weakening in labor circles on this policy since its endorsement at the conference the first week in September at Margate.

The League, Mr. Robinson said, had a long way to go before the need of resort to arms could arise but if world opinion for peace freely expressed should be persistently defied then "however reluctant we may be to take the next step there could be no alternative but for the League to attempt the restraint of Italy by threat of force."

Largest Membership

The British Labor Party, representing the chief Parliamentary opposition group, assembled here for its annual conference today, has the encouraging news that it now has more individual subscribers than ever before. Its regular supporters now number in all 2,278,480, including trade union and Socialist and co-operative society membership.

The party's annual report presented at the Conference shows that preparations for contesting the coming general election are well advanced. Already 520 candidates have been adopted, leaving only 95 still to be chosen in order to supply one for each of the 615 seats in the House of Commons.

The party since the last general election has increased the number of the Parliamentary seats it holds by 13. The 59 it now occupies, however, give very inadequate indication of the fact that even at the last general election when Labor was decisively defeated this party polled close upon 7,000,000 votes as compared with 12,000,000 captured by the Conservatives who are in power.

Labor Gains

In the meantime, Labor has gained complete control of the London County Council, which is the chief municipal governing body of the metropolis. It has also materially increased its hitherto not very large representation upon the municipalities of the chief provincial centers.

Although, therefore, Labor still has a long way to go in order to gain its ambition which is to secure an absolute majority in the electorate, its prospects of doing so are by no means negligible.

The report enumerates a number of directions in which the policy of Socialism and national development for which the Labor Party stands is being furthered. It also gives whole-hearted support to the ideal of collective security as based upon the League of Nations.

"The only way to keep the nation united on peace and war," the report says, "is to keep the League alive and to develop and strengthen it as an instrument of useful change."

Other Resignations

The situation changed a fortnight later when Lord Ponsonby, Labor's leader in the House of Lords and Sir Stafford Cripps, a prominent member of the party's executive announced their resignations of their respective offices. A meeting of the party executive was at once held, confirmed the Margate decision by accepting the resignations of both Sir Stafford Cripps and Lord Ponsonby.

As regards Mr. Lansbury it left the question of the House of Commons leadership to be discussed at the annual conference of the entire party taking place at Brighton on Sept. 30.

This is not understood to imply any weakening of the majority's support for peace sanctions. What it does mean is that the more responsible portion of British Labor is shedding doctrinaire elements that in the past have often influenced the position of the group in the nation as a whole. It is quite possible that this may embarrass labor temporarily. It may even prove a decisive factor in favor of Mr. Baldwin's Government in the General Elections that have to take place within the next few months.

Will It Add Prestige?

This is because acceptance by any opposition of the main plank in the foreign policy of a government that is in power must necessarily weaken the claim of the group which is out of office to displace those it thus partially justifies. On the other hand, no doubt, is felt here but that the independence of immediate party advantage which this event has demonstrated must in the long run enormously enhance Labor's prestige as a political factor.

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Collective Action Stressed In Britain's Note to France

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The text of the British note which Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, handed today to the French Ambassador, Charles Corbin, follows:

1. In the inquiry which you were so good as to address to Sir Robert Van Sittart on Sept. 10, your excellency expressed the desire of your Government in connection with the present dispute between Italy and Ethiopia to learn to what extent they might be assured in the future of immediate effective application by this country of all sanctions provided in Article XVI of the Covenant in the event of violation of the Covenant of the League of Nations and a resort to force in Europe, and you referred in particular to the eventuality of a resort to force in Europe on the part of some European state, whether or not that state might be a member of the League of Nations.

"Second to None"

2. I have the honor in reply to invite your attention to the words which I used in the course of my speech to the League Assembly at Geneva Sept. 11. I then declared His Majesty's Government, the United Kingdom, would be second to none in their intention to fulfill within the measure of their capacity the obligations which the Covenant lays upon them; and I added that ideas embodied in the Covenant, in particular the aspiration to establish a rule of law for international affairs, had appealed with growing force to a strain of idealism in the British national character and they had indeed become part of the national conscience.

3. As Your Excellency will also recollect, I further took the opportunity in the course of my speech at Geneva to repudiate any suggestion that the attitude of His Majesty's Government was one of other than unwavering fidelity to the League and all its stands for, and I drew attention to the fact that the recent response of public opinion in this country showed how completely the nation supported the Government in its full acceptance of the obligations of League membership, which was oft-proclaimed as the key note of their foreign policy. I added that to suggest or insinuate that this policy for some reason was peculiar to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict would be a complete misunderstanding. Nothing could, in fact, be further from the truth.

Will Adhere to League

I said and I can clearly welcome this opportunity to repeat with full responsibility that it is to the principles of the League and not to any particular manifestation thereof, that the people of this country demonstrated their adherence.

Any other view would at once be to underestimate British good faith and an imputation upon British sincerity. In conformity with its precise and explicit obligations I pointed out and I re-emphasized that the League stands and this country stands with it for collective maintenance of the Covenant in its entirety and particularly for steady and collective resistance to all acts of unprovoked assaults.

4. I would draw Your Excellency's particular attention to this last sentence. I think it will be generally agreed that no member of the League can lay down its policy in advance of any particular case likely to bring that policy into consideration with greater clarity of decision than in those words.

Your Excellency will observe I spoke as I now am writing: of all acts of unprovoked aggression. Each word of that sentence must have its full value.

There Must Be Aggression

It is at once evident that procedure under Article XVI of the Covenant, appropriate as regards a positive act of unprovoked aggression, is not made applicable as regards a negative act of failure to fulfill terms of a treaty.

Further, in case of a resort to force it is clear there may be degrees of culpability and degrees of aggression and consequently in cases where Article XVI applies, the nature of the action appropriate to be taken under it may vary according to the circumstances of each particular case.

Your Government, as I am aware, already recognizes these distinctions. And similarly, in regard to treaty obligations, it is pertinent to recall, as I have already said at Geneva, that elasticity is a part of security and every member of the League must recognize, as the Covenant itself recognizes, that the world is not static.

Backed by British People

5. If it is suggested that this declaration in support of the principles of the Covenant, embodied in my recent speech at Geneva and reaffirmed in the present note, represents only the policy of His Majesty's present Government and not necessarily that of their successors in office, may I point out that while my words at Geneva were in fact spoken on behalf of the present Government of this country, those words were also spoken with the overwhelming support of the people of this country.

As stated at Geneva and as since has become increasingly evident, the attitude of public opinion in the last few weeks clearly demonstrated the fact it is moved by no variable or unreliable sentiment, but is concerned with the general principle of international conduct, to which it will firmly hold so long as the League remains an effective body.

Collective Action Vital

His Majesty's Government believes an organism which in the considered opinion of this nation represents the one and only real hope of avoiding senseless disasters of the past and insuring world peace by collective security in the future will not lightly render itself impotent by lack of faith in and refusal of effective action in behalf of its own ideals.

But that faith and that action must, like the security, be collective.

The point is so vital I must in conclusion once more quote my words at Geneva: "If risks for peace are to be run they must be run by all."

So long as the League preserves itself by its own example this Government and this nation will live up to its full principles.

Rome Press Cries Out Against 'Aggression' In Ethiopian Mobilizing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 30—What is the League of Nations going to do now that the Ethiopian Emperor has thrown off his pacifist mask and by moblizing over 1,000,000 men against an army of 250,000 Italians has shown that he harbors aggressive designs against Italy, it is ironically asked here. Must Italy wait patiently the concentration of Ethiopian forces along her borders? What guarantees can Geneva and other European powers give for the maintenance of peace in East Africa? These are typical questions which the Italian press puts today.

The conclusion reached here regarding Ethiopian military preparations is that Ethiopia herself is contemplating an attack against Italy and that therefore she may be already defined as the aggressor in the approaching Italo-Ethiopian war.

It is alleged that since the Walwal incident in December last, which originated at the time that negotiations were in progress for a pacific settlement of the dispute, no less than 13 unprovoked attacks by Ethiopians against Italy have occurred.

In view of the continued and open provocation from Ethiopia it is contended that Italy can only remove the Ethiopian danger by herself taking such military action as will protect her threatened interests and restore her prestige in East Africa.

France Seeks Further Accords With British For Full Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 30—The problem of concluding "technical" military, naval and air agreements between the French and British general staffs is understood to be the subject of diplomatic conversations between the two countries.

Such specific practical accords are held to be a necessary complement of the British Government's general undertaking to apply the Covenant "in its entirety" to resist "all acts of unprovoked aggression" as contained in Sir Samuel Hoare's reply to France's enquiries which is now published here.

Officially "Satisfactory"

In official circles, the British note is stated to be "satisfactory." Officially no objection is raised to the distinction made by Great Britain between "a negative act or failure to fulfill the terms of a treaty." The press, however, sharply criticizes this point and generally regrets the "vagueness" of the reply.

Certain treaty violations, it is argued, constitute preparations for aggression. And what, it is asked, about fortifications in violation of treaties of the demilitarized zone along the Rhine, which Britain virtually admitted in the Locarno accord to be equivalent to aggression. According to the French the demilitarized zone already has been secretly fortified.

Thus, despite official expressions of satisfaction, the French Government would like to see the British note completed by comprehensive conversations between the chiefs of the air, sea and land forces of the two countries.

Each Will Aid the Other

It is reported in well-informed quarters here, though not officially confirmed, that the British Government has indicated its readiness to proceed with these "technical" arrangements in return for the French Government's formal pledge that it will not only join in collective application of economic sanctions against Italy, but if Italy should be provoked by these sanctions to attack the British fleet, France would immediately send its ships to Britain's aid.

The hope that the Italo-Ethiopian conflict can be avoided is considered here to have been swept away by the Italian communique published at Rome last week end and by the impending mobilization of Ethiopia. The semiofficial Temps today writes that the sole concern henceforward is that of localizing the conflict within as narrow bounds as possible.

Blackberry Yield Of London Garden Wins Show Prize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Blackberries grown in Edmonton, thickly populated district of London, were among prize-winning exhibits at the annual London Allotments and Gardens show at the Horticultural Hall here recently.

Vegetables grown by unemployed men of Canning Town on a disused cinder dump, honey from London's allotment-holders, flowers and vegetables of all kinds, testified to the enterprise of the Londoner and his delight in the works of the countryman.

Children of Sittingbourne Council School, who entered a stand of six vegetables, were awarded the prize for the best exhibit in the show. A number of schools compete in this show each year.

Belgium Has Rooms To Aid Ex-Prisoners Get a Fresh Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Hospitality to ex-prisoners, which was offered for the first time at Namur Prison rather less than a year ago, has proved so successful that the experiment—now no longer an experiment—has been extended to Nivelles and, before long, is to be applied at Ghent. Probably all Belgian prisons will eventually adopt it.

The arrangements made at Namur will be repeated in other places. Unwanted rooms in each prison infirmary will be suitably furnished with beds and bedding, with chair and table, jug and basin, and electric light, and will be loaned out to men who, on discharge from prison, have nowhere to go and no friends to whom they can turn.

The men will not be permitted to live on there indefinitely. Within a few days of their discharge they will be expected to have found their feet and be ready for a normal life. It is realized, however—and the original experiment has proved the value of the realization—that help given at the moment when a man stands between the ordered and irresponsible life of an institution and the free and severely responsible life of the world outside, is help which may serve to give him a sense of balance and security he could experience in no other way.

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Lansbury's Pacificism Gives Real Problem To Opposition Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—What may well become a complete reorientation of British party politics is seen in the split that has taken place in the ranks of Labor over the question of sanctions against war.

The whole of the Trades Union and parliamentary branches of British labor, voting together at a conference at Margate in the first week of September, decided by a very large majority to stand behind Mr. Stanley Baldwin's Government in the strong support it is giving to the League of Nations over the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Mr. George Lansbury, Labor's veteran parliamentary leader, opposed this decision. He indicated that as a life-long pacifist he would resign rather than agree to it. But it was felt that his opposition to the declared policy of the party he led was so much more personal than political that it need not cause an immediate break in the case of so old and trusted an associate.

Other Resignations

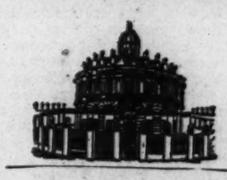
The situation changed a fortnight later when Lord Ponsonby, Labor's leader in the House of Lords and Sir Stafford Cripps, a prominent member of the party's executive announced their resignations of their respective offices. A meeting of the party executive was at once held, confirmed the Margate decision by accepting the resignations of both Sir Stafford Cripps and Lord Ponsonby.

As regards Mr. Lansbury it left the question of the House of Commons leadership to be discussed at the annual conference of the entire party taking place at Brighton on Sept. 30.

This is not understood to imply any weakening of the majority's support for peace sanctions. What it does mean is that the more responsible portion of British Labor is shedding doctrinaire elements that in the past have often influenced the position of the group in the nation as a whole. It is quite possible that this may embarrass labor temporarily. It may even prove a decisive factor in favor of Mr. Baldwin's Government in the General Elections that have to take place within the next few months.

Will It Add Prestige?

This is because acceptance by any opposition of the main plank in the foreign policy of a government that is in power must necessarily weaken the claim of the group which is out of office to displace those it thus partially justifies. On the other hand, no doubt, is felt here but that the independence of immediate party advantage which this event has demonstrated must in the long run enormously enhance Labor's prestige as a political factor.



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Boulder Dam Waters Land As Well as Halting Floods And Power Pays the Bill

Gigantic public improvements costing billions of dollars, employing millions of workers, controlling waters to protect property, developing hydroelectric current to give man cheaper heat, light and power are steadily progressing in the United States. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *with pictures and stories, will present the Grand Coulee, Boulder Dam, Tennessee Valley, San Francisco Bay bridges, Mississippi River projects, Passamaquoddy development, Florida ship canal, Gulf of Mexico intercoastal canal, and others.*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Freight pays the bills on most American railways despite the neater appearance of passenger trains. Similarly, when one speaks of Boulder Dam finances, it can be said that power will pay for them.

Although that structure is designed primarily for flood control, secondly for water storage, and last for power production, it is electricity that must repay just about every nickel of the Government's enormous investment in Black Canyon, on the Colorado River. This can be as high as $108,800,000 under the Boulder Canyon Project Act.

The Humble Kilowatt

Engineering plans provide that the dam shall be redeemed through power sales over a period of 50 years with interest at 4 per cent. But observers, impressed by the spectacular aspects of water storage and flood control, may sometimes overlook this service of the tiny yet important kilowatt.

The kilowatt is not being overlooked in Los Angeles, however, for as the dam and its appurtenant works near completion, corps of engineers here are busy planning to distribute the 663,000 firm horsepower output whose principal market must be found for the present in southern California.

Power Travels 270 Miles

A transmission line 270 miles long has been constructed at a cost of $22,000,000 in order to make the energy available in Los Angeles which, together with a group of suburban cities, has agreed to purchase it from the Federal Government.

Hustling down over these copper cables at a pressure of 275,000 volts, the current is expected to double southern California's power supply.

What effect will this flood of energy have upon industry and development here? The answer depends upon point of view. On one hand there are those who expect that it will revolutionize local business, providing the means for a great increase in wealth and activity.

Others Are Skeptical

Others, equally well qualified, believe that Boulder Dam power—which is not cheap energy—will provide no great stimulus and may disorganize the present power system.

Northeast from Los Angeles the great transmission line, mounted on steel towers 90 feet high, travels east through the Los Angeles basin, crossing the San Bernardino Mountains in Cajon Pass, and then gallops off over the Mojave Desert toward the Nevada line.

Travelers on railroad or highway see it only occasionally, and usually from a distance, for the line shuns civilization with its dust and marauders. To the aviator, however, it appears as a long line of sparsely leaved trees planted regularly through the sage brush.

Over Mountain and Desert

The gray ranks slip out of California through a low pass near Jean, Nev., and then pounce up over two mountain ranges before they march 50 miles over an alkaline plain to the edge of upper Black Canyon. This—the terminus— is directly above Boulder Dam.

The highest dam in the world is 730 feet high from foundation rock. Towers and parapet ornamentations will ultimately rise 40 feet or more above the crest, where the length is 1180 feet. With a beam of 650 feet at its base, the dam tapers to a mere 45 feet at the top.

But at that it is powerful enough to retain sufficient water to flood the State of New York to a depth of one foot.

When full, the reservoir will hold 30,500,000 acre feet, or the entire average flow of the river for two years. That figure is large enough to be meaningless by itself, but the volume is equal to 80,000 gallons for every person in the United States.

Down at the dam's base there is a line of powerhouses on each side of the river, eventually to have an installed capacity of 1,835,000 horsepower. For comparison, Niagara Falls, United States, has 452,500 horsepower; Conowingo, 378,000; ultimate, 594,000; and Muscle Shoals, 250,000; ultimate, 600,000. So it is obvious that Boulder Dam is the leader among American power developments.

From Water to Electricity

To convert this energy from hydraulic force to electricity, plans call for the installation of 17 turbo-generator units, the largest of which are said to exceed any power equipment yet manufactured. These are of 115,000 horsepower and 82,500 kilovolt-ampere capacity. Nearest in size are the 83,000 horsepower turbines and 76,500 kilovolt-ampere generators in the Dnieprostroy plant in Russia.

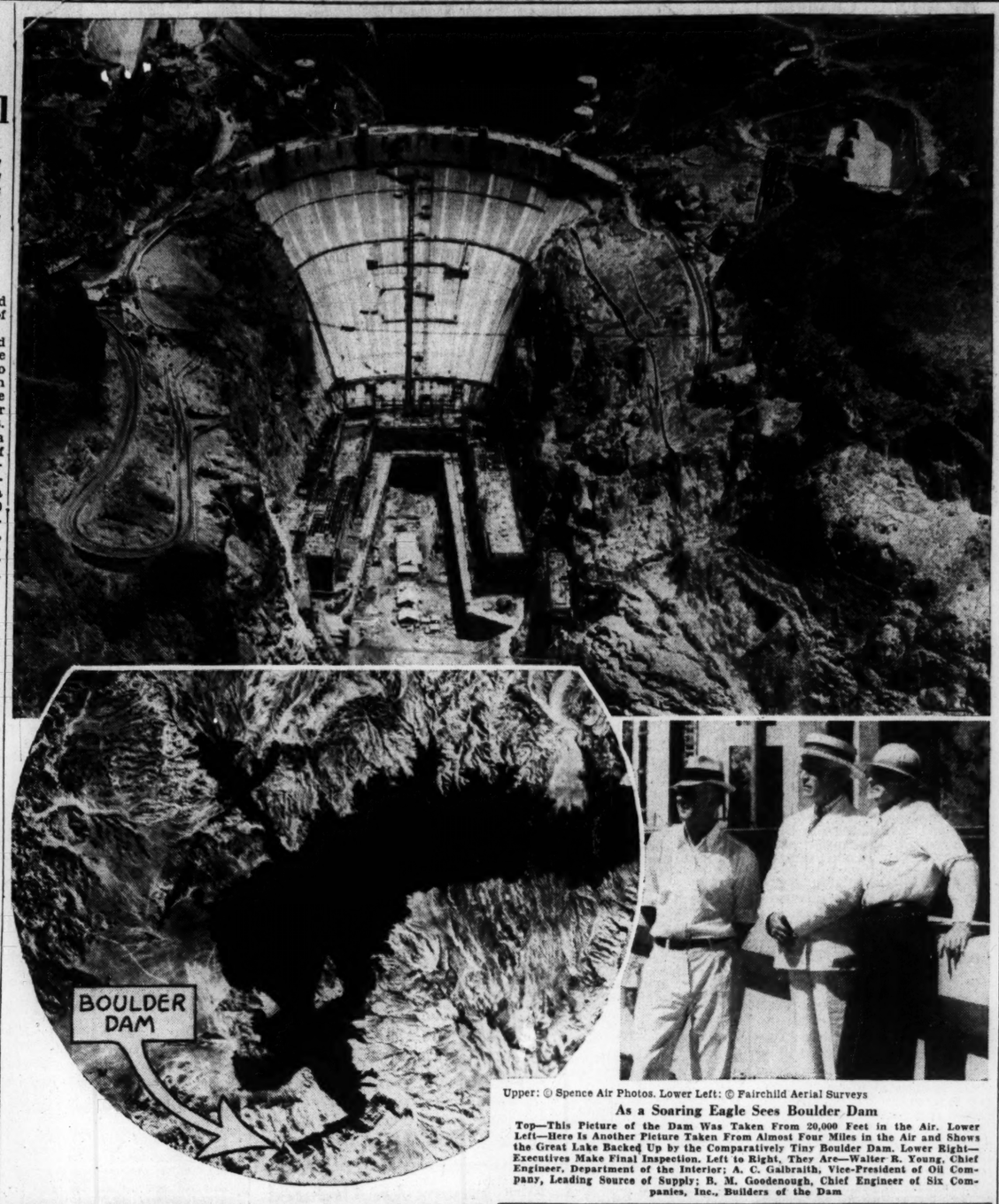
Uncle Sam's engineers estimate that they can sell $361,000,000 worth of power from these electrical giants during the first 50 years of their operation—enough to leave a surplus of $166,500,000 after paying for all costs, expenses, and charges.

Power Only Secondary

Control of water for purposes of irrigation and the prevention of floods are primary in the objective of Bolder Dam. The latter of these has been immediately effective but the factor of irrigation is set for only partial realization in the present.

Preliminary estimates show that there are 2,100,000 acres of irrigable land below the reservoir: 900,000 acres in Arizona; 1,200,000 acres in California; and 15,000 acres in Nevada. About 600,000 acres are under irrigation in California, and Arizona has an additional 60,000.

The development of these lands in the future is expected to give the Southwest generous room for agricultural expansion.



Upper: © Spence Air Photos. Lower Left: © Fairchild Aerial Surveys

As a Soaring Eagle Sees Boulder Dam

Top—This Picture of the Dam Was Taken From 20,000 Feet in the Air. Lower Left—Here Is Another Picture Taken From Almost Four Miles in the Air and Shows the Great Lake Backed Up by the Comparatively Tiny Boulder Dam. Lower Right—Executives Make Final Inspection. Left to Right, They Are—Walter R. Young, Chief Engineer, Department of the Interior; A. C. Galbraith, Vice-President of Oil Company, Leading Source of Supply; B. M. Goodenough, Chief Engineer of Six Companies, Inc., Builders of the Dam

Roosevelt Trip Turns Toward Scenes Around Boulder Dam

(Continued from Page 1)

budget statement, notifying business not to expect any new taxes unless the Supreme Court makes them necessary to meet farm contract obligations. Description of better business conditions in every line, announcement of the "speedy decline" of emergency spending, with a view "to sharply decreasing the spread between income and outgo"—an approach to budget balancing.

And the end of this series of definitive statements is not yet.

Improved Conditions

So far, this trip has revealed two basic viewpoints:

1. An enormous outward improvement in the conditions of people and things since 1932, and even since Mr. Roosevelt's swing in 1934.

2. But a distinct air of reserve on the part of people.

In 1932, Candidate Roosevelt met the rip-roaring enthusiasm of crowds anxious to swing away from years of Republican rule made desperate by a depression which they blamed partly upon the occupant of the White House. The candidate's 1932 swing encountered people in old, tattered overalls and dingy motorcars, but they could roar their approval.

In 1932, President Hoover viewed respectful crowds for most part, but they showed an air of sullenness underneath. There was no misinterpreting their political attitude.

Undercurrent of Reserve

In 1934, President Roosevelt traveled from Portland, Ore., after great advance advertising, among folks who were benefiting directly from the great projects he was inaugurating, or hoped to benefit. They were not feeling much recovery, but they were enthusiastic all the same. The keynote of the trip was set in the Northwest, where experimental and big scale ventures stood high anyway.

In 1935, about-to-be-candidate Roosevelt has met lukewarm attitudes in the East, but it was after little opportunity for crowds to gather.

Here in the West, he gets more applause, but there is that ominous undercurrent of reserve. People have not made up their minds.

And that reserve may well be the keynote of the year.

Legislature Shuts Down in Wisconsin After Long Session

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 28 (AP)—The 1935 Wisconsin Legislature ended its record-breaking endurance session yesterday, adjourning sine die after enacting some 500 laws and levying $13,000,000 in new taxes in eight months and 18 days of work.

Lieut.-Gov. Thomas O'Malley defeated a last-minute attempt to prolong its life by stopping the Senate clock.

In spite of a chorus of "Nos," O'Malley whose years as a railroad conductor taught him to rely on his own watch, banged the gavel when its hand indicated the agreed noon hour.

Several miscellanous bills expired in the adjournment rush. But the $600,000 chain store tax measure and a new act for the Administration of old-age pensions got under the wire.

With the lawmaking over, the State's fiscal position was somewhat in doubt. The budget up to July 1, 1937, provides for expenditures of about $50,000,000, an increase of $6,000,000 over the budget of the last Administration.

Estimates of taxes levied to meet the increase, exclusive of relief taxes, were $8,000,000, but some legislators said they believed this figure was too optimistic.

For direct relief, the legislators levied $5,000,000 of surtaxes on incomes and new taxes on dividends and utilities. They then added a 60 per cent surtax on 1935-36 incomes and a 2½ per cent levy on dividends to yield $6,000,000 for old-age pension and security aids, as well as a 1 to 3 per cent excess profits tax designed to bring in $2,000,000 for high school aids.

SUSPENDERS by PARIS
with FREE-SWING backs
CAN'T SKID OFF YOUR SHOULDERS
Smart Style-Perfect Comfort
$1 and $1.50
BY THE MAKERS OF PARIS GARTERS

Food Price Inquiry Assured as Federal Board Gets Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—The Federal Trade Commission has found the funds with which to conduct a nation-wide investigation of rising food prices.

Authorized by Congress, but postponed because the funds for it were tied up in the final filibuster, the investigation will be financed with $75,000 which President Roosevelt has authorized the commission to use from its regular funds.

The commission will send special agents to Detroit where housewives conducted a boycott against butchers because of the soaring price of meat. It was Representative John D. Dingell (D) from this district, who succeeded in getting Congress to authorize the inquiry.

The chief duty of the commission will be to find out whether packers and other middlemen are realizing undue profits on foodstuffs after they leave the farmers' hands.

North Carolina Students Take Advantage of Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—North Carolina students have taken full advantage of the federal aid offered them through the Works Progress Administration to finance them through their year's course, according to information received at the Charlotte district WPA office.

Colleges are allowed to pay $15 a month to 12 per cent of their enrollment to worthy and needy students for services to be paid for by the WPA at the prevailing wage. Practically every college in the State has selected students to take up the allotment.

First £5 Note Returned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The first Bank of England £5 note, issued on April 15, 1793, and numbered "1," has been returned to the bank.

White Coal in Black Canyon

CONSTRUCTED in Black Canyon of Colorado River between Arizona and Nevada.

First official cognizance given by President Theodore Roosevelt, January 1907.

Historic meeting of Colorado River Commission headed by Hoover, 1922.

Project introduced into Congress as Swing-Johnson Bill.

Passed by Congress and signed by President Coolidge Dec. 21, 1928.

Secretary of Interior Wilbur names "Hoover Dam," drives spike opening work on Sept. 17, 1930.

Secretary of Interior Ickes changes name to "Boulder Dam" May 14, 1933.

Original estimate of cost for dam $41,500,000.

Actual cost of dam $48,890,995.50. Contract awarded to Six Companies Inc.

Height from base of canyon to summit, 727 feet; highest in world.

Length along the crest, 950 feet.

Reservoir will be 145,000 acres in area or 227 square miles.

Amount of water impounded when full, 30,500,000 acre-feet, enough to cover New York State a foot deep.

Irrigation provided will open up 2,000,000 additional acres of land for agriculture.

Length of reservoir will be 115 miles, Black Canyon to Bridge Canyon.

Width will vary from 400 feet in canyons to maximum of eight miles.

Elevation of high water line will be 1229 feet above sea level.

Length of shore-line will be 550 miles.

Length of time estimated necessary for completion, seven years.

Actual length of time consumed—five years.

Largest number of men employed at dam site at one time, 1100.

Amount of rock hauled away two miles downstream, 2,000,000 cubic yards.

Dam is one huge block containing 4,500,000 cubic yards of solid reinforced concrete made of 5,500,000 barrels of cement.

Boulder City was built for workmen six miles away.

Three National Parks near by, Grand Canyon, Zion and Bryce Canyon.

Power plant will form a great U at base of dam partly in Arizona, partly in Nevada.

Twelve months work still remains before hydroelectric plants will be finished.

First power expected to be delivered in fall of 1936.

Six hundred thousand horsepower of electrical energy will be developed; capacity will be 1,800,000 H. P. United States Niagara develops 557,500 horsepower.

Electric power to serve a radius of 300 miles, California, Nevada, Arizona.

Cost of primary power per kilowatt hour, 1.63 mills.

Cost of secondary power per kilowatt hour, ½ mill.

Men High in NRA Ranks Are Rapidly Resigning Places

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Despite the fact that NRA still carries at least 2800 individuals—the official figure—on its pay roll and thus, in terms of size and pay roll is a going concern—the exodus of prominent officials and the higher command begins to approach the proportions of a major rout.

On the heels of new presidential efforts to bolster up the NRA system, including the appointment of a super-NRA official termed coordinator of industrial co-operation, the resignation of three of the old NRA's high officials was announced and it was learned that about a dozen or so more are preparing to leave as soon as they can conveniently arrange for their return to private employ.

Prentiss L. Coonley, head of the division of business co-operation, announced his resignation, as also does Prof. Willard Thorp, economic adviser to the NRA advisory council. The latter, who originally came to the Government from the faculty of Amherst College, will enter the employ of the Dun & Bradstreet organization.

The name of the third important resignation is not disclosed as yet. L. J. Martin, present NRA administrator, denied that he was contemplating early resignation, while Leon C. Marshall, chief of the research division—most important feature of the present NRA organization—also insisted he had no immediate plans for departure.

Nearly a score of other prominent members of the organization have indicated privately during recent days their intention to get out of the NRA at the earliest possible opportunity. The plain fact is that regardless of the many indications that President Roosevelt looks on NRA in terms of a revived future, few in the organization itself share that view.

Many in the lower ranks are hanging onto their jobs from sheer economic necessity. But wherever something else offers it is taken. For example, there are now only two individuals left in the once impressive press section which at its height numbered over 40 individuals who equaled in experience and talent the daily working staff of a well-equipped newspaper. All the others have succeeded in finding employment elsewhere.

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Hooray! the COOK'S OUT

● A godsend on the cook's night out and a life-saver when unexpected guests happen in . . . for with Prudence Corned Beef Hash, you can serve a glorious, hearty meal of real home quality, in 4 minutes, and at less than 7 cents a person. In 4-portion and 2-portion tins.
If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Co., Boston, Mass.
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW . . . BEEF LOAF

ROTC Recruiting Gains in Colleges

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP)—Uncle Sam counted a gain this fall of more than 5000 men in one department of his military establishment—the Reserve Officers Training Corps—a survey shows.

Enrollment figures submitted by more than 40 of the country's leading universities and colleges disclosed an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent over last year.

The popularity of the college military instruction courses was described as principally due to increased student bodies. Another factor, mentioned by several schools, was the present opportunity for reserve officers to land good jobs after graduation as CCC commanders. The supplying of uniforms by the Government this year also attracted more enrollees, some institutions reported.

On a basis of registration records, the University of Illinois took the vanguard among the gainers. Capt. Roy L. Dalferes, adjutant, said the Illinois R. O. T. C. numbered 3619, a gain of 460 over last year. Other institutions reporting an increased recruiting are: Michigan State College, University of Nebraska, University of Tennessee, University of Kentucky, North Carolina State, and Oklahoma A. & M.

NECKWEAR FROM MAKER TO YOU
A Luxurious Economy
Without Cost or Obligation You Can Inspect Neckwear Materials Made by a Genius!
A man who spent his life manufacturing fine neckwear silks and who has been recognized as a leader in this industry, started a year ago to produce the finest neckwear materials that skill could make and money could buy. Thousands of designs were created in Switzerland, Italy, France, and other leading style centers. The best designs were selected and several hundreds of these have been manufactured in neckwear silks. From among these hundreds of patterns, the most outstanding and beautiful ones which were susceptible of being manufactured of fine quality materials were executed. The idea was to produce the finest that could be made by high grade manufacturing methods, regardless of cost. We have secured about fifty of these patterns which we considered the most beautiful and outstanding. We are manufacturing these in neckwear made with high skilled hand workmanship, the best grade of all wool linings, and will retail these ties at only $1.
We manufacture neckwear exclusively, which is sold by representatives direct to you. There are more than 200 choice patterns in our Fall and Christmas line, most of which are silks designed and made exclusively for us. If you will kindly write, giving us the colors and kind of patterns in which you may be interested, whether neat figures, large figures, stripes, we will be glad to send you, without cost or obligation, sample swatches of the materials of various patterns, including those referred to above.
Below you will find a partial list of our out-of-Chicago representatives who usually carry a stock of our neckwear ranging from 150 to 400 or 500 ties. For immediate service you may telephone the one nearest you. This list is constantly growing, and it is not possible to list all of our representatives in each advertisement. If there is no one listed in your vicinity, write us for the name of the nearest one.
Exceptional Opportunity for Salesmen!
Our business has been established over a period of years, and our product is sold direct to the consumers exclusively through representatives. The quality and value of our merchandise has resulted in more than ninety per cent of our business being repeat sales. This repeat business insures good representatives steady, growing incomes.
New representatives of the type we desire can usually make $30 to $50 or more per week from the start. Properly qualified representatives may become district managers in territories employing from ten to twenty-five or as many as fifty representatives. Such district managers have substantial earning possibilities.
An advertisement similar to this one is scheduled to appear each Monday in The Christian Science Monitor over a period of time. The space used will be substantially increased each month. Our full page advertisement in colors on the back cover of the magazine section of The Christian Science Monitor is scheduled to appear on October 23rd. Other similar national advertising will be utilized.
Write for our comprehensive treatise, "OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NECKWEAR BUSINESS."
Partial list of Representatives
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OHIO—Akron—Mr. Herbert W. Hopkins, 586 Adams Court. Cincinnati—F. P. Sevier, 301 Central Ave., Tel. Main 4776. Cleveland — Sol Mancho, Fidelity Bldg., Tel. Main 8980. Robert F. Stone, Fidelity Bldg., Tel. Main 8980. Irving R. Wade, 8929 Hough Ave., Tel. Cedar 4901-M. Wauseon—C. W. Howe, 215 Beech St.
PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia—Mr. Frank R. Andrews, 302 N. 35th St.
TEXAS—Galveston—Mr. Geo. Hamilton, 2127 39th St. Port Arthur—Leonard A. Smith, 2736 14th St.
WISCONSIN — Beloit — Bill Jackson, North Dormitory No. 307. Green Bay—G. M. Ording, 1227 Cherry St. Racine—Geo. H. Treviranus, 511 16th St., Tel. Jackson 4721.
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Boston Day . . . Long, Curley, Dickinson, Harvard . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

that three years later she would have found more than 130 hitherto unpublished poems by the Amherst writer.

Yet that is exactly what happened. And as a result Little, Brown & Co. today announced that they will publish the newly discovered manuscripts in November under the title, "Unpublished Poems of Emily Dickinson."

Said Literary Executor Bianchi today: "I . . . . made a minute examination of the collection of Emily Dickinson manuscripts which I had supposed to contain nothing of value beyond the poems included in the first three volumes edited and published in 1890, 1891 and 1896, long before I inherited the manuscripts from my Aunt Lavinia . . . . I discovered the existence of various unpublished poems, which had been omitted by early editors in the nineties, and which had now been revealed during this prolonged and painstaking research."

It took Miss Bianchi three summers to decipher, copy and catalogue the manuscripts and then to check them with the 800 poems contained in the centenary edition of the Dickinson poems. But the result was fully worth the painstaking research, for literary bigwigs say that some of them are "equal to Emily Dickinson's best work."

Social Credit—Dean of Canterbury to Explain It

Social Credit, the engineered credit idea which put Alberta on the front pages of the world, was scheduled for a striking presentation in Boston Oct. 14. Then no less a person than the "Smiling Dean" of Canterbury, the Rev. Hewlitt Johnson, will end a North American pilgrimage in behalf of this scheme of the British engineer, Major C. H. Douglas.

Christian A. Herter, young progressive Republican state representative, will introduce the Dean to his Boston audience. No soak-the-rich plan such as Huey Long's is Social Credit. As the Dean says, "In England if you distributed the income of the nation equally among everyone, it would mean an average income of only $2.50 a week. Why soak the rich if the ultimate result is as feeble as that?"

Social Credit may be briefly summed up as follows:

Social Credit aims to provide enough purchasing power so that the people can buy just as fast as factories can produce. The purchasing power is pumped out in two ways: First—the Government guarantees to pay part of the purchase price of everything a person buys—the proportion varying from time to time. That means that when one buys a $500 automobile, he pays the dealer, say $400 and the Government pays him the rest.

The second method of creating purchasing power is a direct dividend in dollars, which the Government pays every adult regularly—fixed, say at $25 a month, as Alberta has planned. It is an outright gift.

But this money is not merely created. Not at all. Experts are to measure the difference between the total amount of purchasing power we now have, and that total we ought to have. Then enough money is pumped out to supply the exact difference—no more, no less. If enough purchasing power gets into active circulation, then the price discounts and the dividends will be reduced, or even eliminated.

Insurance—DeCelles Would Protect State Firms

Out to protect insurance firms admitted in Massachusetts from competition from non-admitted companies was Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles today.

Complained Mr. DeCelles, "Certain non-admitted companies, including some having home offices in foreign lands, are coming into Massachusetts and underbidding local firms 3 or 4 per cent on premiums."

The Commissioner explained that only firms incorporated in this State are allowed to do business here, but some other concerns write policies, especially bonds and workkman's compensation, making the contracts in New York. Not being admitted, they pay no taxes here, and are not under the State's control. The margin of their undercutting is said to be what they save in expenses by not incorporating and conforming to the local statutes.

Mr. DeCelles said he plans to ask for special legislation, keeping this business for home companies.

Bridge—Structure Over Saugus River Opened

It cost $30,000,000 to do it, but Boston today was grateful that spinning up the North Shore in an automobile is no longer an ordeal of ferryboats, traffic jams and dangerous crossings. To say nothing of time.

Snipping scissors in the hands of Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley yesterday signalized opening of the new $1,250,000, six lane, Gen. Clarence R. Edwards Bridge across the Saugus River at Point of Pines, Revere. This, with the Sumner Tunnel, East Boston radial highway and other improvements, lets automobiles move swiftly to and from Lynn, Salem, Revere and the North Shore playgrounds.

One look at tunnel, bridges and high-speed arteries today showed conclusively that, even not speaking politically, the horse-and-buggy era is ended. Imagine a horse in Sumner Tunnel!

[*Edwards Bridge as part of the North Shore plan for cutting motor travel time in half: Page 5.*]

Sunday Radiocasts On Christian Science By WIXAL Changed

BEGINNING Oct. 6, the studio religious programs on Christian Science radiocast every Sunday over shortwave station WIXAL, Boston, will be heard from 4:15 to 4:45 p. m., eastern standard time. Listeners may tune into these programs on the frequencies of 6040 kilocycles or 11,790 kilocycles. They are radiocast under the direction of the Manager of the Committees on Publication. The radiocasts of the religious programs from WIXAL have been heard each Sunday from 5:15 to 5:45 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, on a frequency of 11,790 kilocycles. Listeners should also remember that owing to the "skip distance" characteristics of WIXAL's wavelengths these programs will not generally be received in the local area about the transmitter.

On or about Dec. 15, WIXAL will begin operation on a power of 10,000 watts, or exactly twice its present power, which should, however, guarantee better reception to listeners living at long distances from the transmitter.

men packed into one of the Harvard dining halls, he invariably made the following remark:

"There is a great deal of knowledge to be found in Harvard—the seniors never take any away and the freshmen always bring a little in with them."

Today, President Emeritus Lowell's little joke seemed to have particular application as Harvard announced a record high scholarship average in its freshman ranks.

Dr. Richard M. Gummere, chairman of the Committee on Admission, commented on the situation as follows:

"The general level of entrance examination marks was higher than usual, and a record number of new freshmen ranked at the top of their secondary school classes.

"Out of a total of 984 new freshmen admitted, 588 ranked in the upper 25 per cent of their preparatory school classes."

The 984 freshmen were chosen from about 1700 actual candidates and represent 35 states, Canada, China, England and Colombia.

Longshoremen—Threat Of Strike Is Dispelled

A month ago Boston shippers were alarmed over prospects of an impending longshoremen's strike. They had visions of ships tied up at wharves, cargoes inert aboard or on docks, business at a standstill. Today these fears dispelled, almost as vapors. Ratification by labor and shippers of a new wage contract is expected within the next week or two, it was learned today. The old contract expires tonight.

Basic scale remains at 95 cents an hour, it was learned, but the new contract favors labor by guaranteeing four hours of work on Sundays and holidays, instead of the present two; also, new overtime payments are provided when longshoremen labor through their lunch hour.

The Boston strike was threatened on Sept. 3 when Joseph L. Ryan, head of the International Longshoreman's Association, said that he would call a strike the middle of September of longshoremen employed at the port of New Orleans where the base wage was 75 cents, and that all longshoremen employed in ports having ships that sailed to New Orleans (including Boston) would strike in sympathy.

Announcement of the settlement of difficulties and the impending agreement cheered Boston shipping men today.

Ford Hall—Forum Opening Set for Oct. 13

"Can Civilization Continue Under the Capitalist System?"

With this mildly controversial subject, debated for the affirmative by Herbert Agar, who won the Pulitzer Prize for writing "The People's Choice', and for the negative by Lewis Corey, author of "The House of Morgan" and "The Decline of American Capitalism," Boston's Ford Hall Forum will open its 28th season on Oct. 13, it was announced today.

Here are some of the outstanding speakers who will furnish food for thought at the Forum: Sir Norman Angell, Louis Golding, Carleton Beals, Stuart Chase, Sherwood Eddy, John Haynes Holmes, Scott Nearing, Prof. Harry A. Overstreet, Oxford Group, John Spivak, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and at least 15 others.

Lest anyone suspect the Forum group of encouraging subversive ideas or of instigating revolution, here is their stand:

"We say once again to all those who are in any way touched by the Forum influence that with all the ineptitudes of parliamentary governments and democracy, with all their fumblings and muddlings through, we shall continue to fight in the Forum manner to defeat any form of dictatorship by insisting, as we have always insisted, upon the complete development of democracy in America, upon a common meeting ground for all the people in the interest of truth and mutual understanding and upon the fullest and freest open public discussion of all vital questions affecting human welfare."

Which today was expected to assure fearful observers including Mr. Hearst, Gov. Curley, the American Legion and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Road Safety—Mansfield Talks to Mayors Via Air

Beside their radios tonight will be Mayors of at least 23 Massachusetts cities and towns. They promised Boston's Mayor Mansfield that they would listen to his "'Safety Rally of the Air" (WAAB, 7:45 p. m.).

Speaking for the Massachusetts Safety Council, Mayor Mansfield will solicit the aid of all Mayors and police chiefs in augmenting the State's growing consciousness that accidents are avoidable.

Tomorrow afternoon police chiefs from all parts of the Commonwealth are scheduled to meet at the Belmont Country Club to lay plans for co-operative action to drive the reckless motorist off Massachusetts highways.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Change Scheduled on Monitor News on WBZ

Effective today the midday and afternoon radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" were consolidated into a single afternoon period, which was radiocast at 3:15 p. m., eastern standard time, due to an address by President Roosevelt from Boulder Dam. Hereafter the Monitor news will be radiocast, as has been previously announced, at 2 p. m., over WBZ. This change to an afternoon period has been made, due to commercial sponsorship of another program.

Today's High Lights

6:35 WAAB, "Vanished Voices—Jean Lafitte," novelty.
8:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly," comedy sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein, director.
8:00 WAAB, Boston Civic Opera Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, conductor.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final," dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra; Jan Pearce, tenor soloist.
9:00 WBZ, Minstrel Show: interlocutor; end men; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Radio Theater: "Alias Jimmy Valentine," with Richard Barthelmess.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Grace Moore, soprano; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Address, Mrs. Roberta Lawson, president General Federation of Women's Clubs.
10:30 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: comedy variety program; soloists; players and orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the News.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: "Shall the Federal Government Balance Its Budget and, if So, How?" Senator William H. King, Utah.
10:30 WAAB, "Mendoza Melodies"; soloists; orchestra.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Junior Journal	Al Pearce and his	Manhattan Mat...	Sporting Matinee
5:15	Agricultural reports	gang; variety	Football School	Sporting Matinee
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Speaker; news	"Dick Tracy" sk.	"Og, Son of Fire"
6:00	"Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Talk, Rep. Herter	News; records	Sports comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Music ;speaker	Minute Men: talk	Report; "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Popeye" sketch	Soloist; quartet	Voices" sketch
7:00	Kay Fayre, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	"Uncle Ezra": sk.	Music; features	V. Verrill, songs
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	"Singin' Sam"	Radio School
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	Sports Outlook	Boake Carter, news	Safety talk
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Hammerstein's Mu-	Guy Lombardo and	Boston Civic
8:15	Molly"; comedy	sic Hall: variety	his orchestra	Opera Orchestra,
8:30	Paris Musicale: solo-	Margaret Speaks:	"1-Night Stands";	Raffaelo Magnino,
8:45	ists; orchestra	chorus; orchestra	"Pick and Pat"	conductor
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Radio Theater:	Varieties: comedy;
9:15	soloists: orchestra	Jan Peerce	"Alias Jimmie	soloists; orch
9:30	Network dramatic	Grace Moore, sop.;	Valentine," with	Delman's Orch.
9:45	sketch; music	Pasternack's Or.	R. Barthelmess.	News Service
10:00	Address, Mrs. Roberta	Lullaby Lady:	Political talk	Wayne King and
10:15	Lawson, club official	quartet; orchestra	Political talk	his orchestra
10:30	Ray Knight's Cuckoo	Nat. Forum; talk,	Dramatized news	Mendoza Melodies
10:45	Hour: comedy sketch	Sen. King, Utah.	Spotlight revue	soloists; orch
11:00	Reports; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts; news	News Service	Tommy Dorsey and
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports; music	McCoy's Orchestra	his orchestra
11:30	Ray Noble and his	NBC dance music.	Earl Hill and his	Jerry Freeman and
11:45	dance orchestra	NBC organist	orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
10:30 WAAB, United States Navy Band concert.
11:00 WNAC, "Broadcast From Mayor's Office": talk.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

3:00 WBZ, "Silver Flute": tales of a wandering gypsy.
5:30 WEEI, Civic Orchestra of Boston, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC, Kate Smith; Jack Miller's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Oliver Wakefield, comedian; Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, "Alfred Wallenstein's Impressions"; soloists, concert orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Crime Clues"; Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Don Voorhees's concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley: soloists; players; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra: Walter O'Keefe; soloists.
9:30 WBZ, Helen Hayes in play, "The New Penny," with all-star cast; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; soloists; glee clubs.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Studio Party, with Sigmund Romberg, Deems Taylor; solosists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, WBZA Players, from Springfield.
10:30 WEEI, "Great Moments in History"; network sketch.
10:30 WAAB, "String Sinfonia"; Verne Osborne; Morton Bowe; Charioteers.

Troops Are Ordered By Gov. Laffoon Into Kentucky Coal Area

HARLAN, Ky., Sept. 30 (AP)—Another occupancy of this coal mining center by National Guard troops was awaited early today to quell what Gov. Ruby Laffoon termed "the worst reign of terror in Harlan County's history."

While county officials maintained that all was quiet and denied the necessity of military intervention, Governor Laffoon late yesterday at Frankfort ordered troops to Harlan, declaring that innocent persons had been assaulted; that homes have been dynamited and houses shot into; that citizens were reported beaten by deputies, that highways were blocked by armed deputies, men reported kidnaped and citizens and their families evicted from their homes without legal process.

Calling attention to the recent dynamite slaying of County Attorney Elmon Middleton as evidence of a "reign of terror" in Harlan, the Governor further alleged that deputies were in the pay of coal operators and that the failure of local authorities to act was responsible for the trouble.

Middleton, who gave legal advice to National Guardsmen when they were sent to Harlan to stand guard during the August primary election, was waging war on slot machine operators when killed by a dynamite bomb placed under the hood of his car.

Model Destroyer Protected by Plates Of Corrugated Steel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Corrugated steel plates, with their lines running fore and aft, are the feature of a model destroyer being submitted to the Naval Operations office in Washington, D. C., by a local inventor, Orlando J. Aguera.

The corrugated plating will not only make ships stronger, the inventor claims, but it will also do away with bilge keels and lessen the resistance of wave current.

Other innovations in destroyer design embodied in the model, include a V-shaped bow and a half-moon-shaped cutwater.

Mr. Aguera has served as radio operator on the destroyers Shirk, Rathburne and Buchanan, and the cruiser Omaha. His model has been exhibited at the California Pacific International Exposition this year. He is shipping it to Washington in response to a letter from the Navy Department, which first requested him to submit it to Captain M. M. Frucht, commander of the Destroyer Base, who passed on a majority of its new features.

Budget of $14,709,379 Reported for Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30—Providence during the fiscal year 1935-36 will operate on a budget of $14,709,379. This figure was reached after lopping off considerable sums from the estimates prepared by heads of departments, and has been approved by the City Council and the Board of Aldermen. If department chiefs keep within their quotas and revenues are up to estimates, the budget is balanced, Walter F. Fitzpatrick, city treasurer, points out. It is $18,420 lower than the one for the past fiscal year which ended on Sept. 30.

An increase of $100,000 is provided for the school department. The total approved for this item is $3,041,790—more than $100,000 under the amount requested. Increases also are provided for the police, fire and highway departments.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers late tonight or on Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight; cooler late Tuesday afternoon and Tuesday night; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds; shifting to southerly this afternoon and tonight, becoming northwest by Tuesday night.

Maine: Cloudy, probably light rain late tonight and Tuesday, slowly rising temperature in southwest portion tonight; cooler Tuesday afternoon and night.

New Hampshire, and Vermont: Cloudy, probably light rain tonight and Tuesday, rising temperature tonight; cooler Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably light rain beginning late tonight or Tuesday, rising temperature tonight; cooler Tuesday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds tonight, becoming fresh and shifting to northwest Tuesday afternoon; overcast weather tonight and Tuesday, probably light rain Tuesday, and over the north portion late tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	65	Minneapolis	62	82
Bermuda	80	84	New Orleans	66	78
Chicago	50	54	New York	46	66
Denver	48	76	Norfolk	52	72
Helena	48	78	Philadelphia	46	66
Jacksonville	76	88	St. Louis	50	64
Kansas City	58	80	San Francisco	58	68
Los Angeles	60	74	Washington	46	70
Miami	78	86			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T., Sept. 30.
B—Maximum Sept. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:30 p. m., height, 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 12:59 a. m., height, 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:59 p. m.

Boston Events Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by John Ellis Redman, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury district, 8.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marlboro, in Unitarian Church, Pleasant Street, Marlboro, 8.

Theaters

"PORGY AND BESS" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents the world premiere of George Gershwin's American Folk Opera. Libretto by DuBose Heyward and lyrics by Heyward and Ira Gershwin. 70 singers, 45 musicians. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian. 8:15.

"THE ASCENDING DRAGON" (Plymouth) Cardini assisted by big metropolitan cast. Mystery play. 8:30.

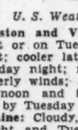
"JUBILEE" (Shubert). Starring Mary Boland. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. Book by Moss Hart. Albertina Rasch dancers. 8:15.

"POST ROAD" (Copley). Mystery play starring Mary Young. 8:40.

Movies

BOSTON—"Mad Love," mystery drama with Peter Lorre. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Sally Rand in person.

EXETER—"Dante's Inferno," with Spencer Tracy and Claire Trevor. 3:20, 6:15, 9:05. "The Clairvoyant," with Claude Rains. 2:14, 5:05, 7:55.



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Co-starring Dolores Del Rio and Everett Marshall in a gay comedy romance entitled "I Live for Love." Fenway, 2:25, 5:03, 7:41, 10:19. Paramount, 10:30 a. m., 1:08, 3:36, 6:04, 8:42. "Charlie Chan in Shanghai," with Warner Oland. Fenway, 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:53. Paramount, 9, 11:38 a. m., 2:16, 4:44, 7:12, 9:50.

FINE ARTS—"Charlemagne," French satire on dictators. 1:25, 3:35, 5:35, 7:25, 9:35. Newsreel, "Nature's Quick Change Artist," and Mickey Mouse cartoon.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Top Hat," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers dancing to Irving Berlin's music. 10:20 a. m., 12:44, 2:59, 5:14, 7:29, 9:44. Also new issue of "March of Time."

METROPOLITAN—"Special Agent," with Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:10 a. m., 2:02, 4:44, 7:48, 10:28. Stage: Joan Marsh, Georgie Price, Jack Powell and Georgie Tapps present musical review, "Here's Hollywood." Elida Ballet. Sevitzky's orchestra.

MODERN—"Page Miss Glory," with Marion Davies, Pat O'Brien, Dick Powell, Mary Astor, Frank McHugh, Patsy Kelly and others. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. "Goose and the Gander," 9, 11:45 a. m., 5:25, 8:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Broadway Melody of 1936," a spectacular musical production with cast headed by Jack Benny, Eleanor Powell and Robert Taylor. Orpheum, 9:55 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 2:35, 4:55, 7:15, 9:40.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Loves of a Dictator." 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "She Gets Her Man," with Zasu Pitts. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Ski Scrapers"; "Country Mouse," novel color cartoon; "Jolly Old London"; El Brendel in comedy, "Radio Scout." 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

TREMONT—"Werewolf of London," with Warner Oland, and "It Happened One Night," with Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—Katharine Hepburn in "Alice Adams." 1, 4:01, 7:02, 10:03. "Accent on Youth." 2:44, 5:45, 8:46.

UNIVERSITY — "The Clairvoyant." with Claude Rains. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Ida Lupino in "Smart Girl." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Other Events

"OLD AGE SECURITY"—Talk by Louis R. Lipp with Brighton-Allston Community orchestra and vaudeville. Charlestown Branch Library, 43 Monument Square. 7:30.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—Arranged by the Massachusetts Safety Council, with ERA String Trio. East Boston Branch Library, 276 Meridian Street. 7:45.

"PARK SHOW"—In connection with 300th anniversary celebration of Boston Common, near Frog Pond on Boston Common. 8.

INTERNATIONAL BENEVAN ASSOCIATION—First fall meeting. Boston branch club headquarters, 40 St. Botolph Street. 8.

Tomorrow

POPULAR LECTURE TOUR — Shoe museum with talk by Maj. Charles T. Cahill on "The Shoe in Romance and History." Meet at 7th floor, United Shoe Machinery Co., 140 Federal Street. 2.

OUTDOOR SKETCHING CLASS — ERA Arts and Crafts project along Fenway. Meet opposite Sears Roebuck & Co., Boylston Street and Brookline Avenue. 3.

ADVERTISING CLUB OF BOSTON—Luncheon meeting. George Marshall, Big Chief of Boston Professional Redskins, guest speaker. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

Bridges Offers A Platform For G.O.P. Campaign

SANFORD, Maine, Sept. 30 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire outlined to York County Republicans here today a seven-point platform on which, he said, the Republican Party should base its 1936 campaign.

His points were: (1) Immediate and drastic reduction of government expenditures; (2) a balance budget; (3) maintenance of a sound currency; (4) a practical, sound agricultural program; (5) policies that would encourage private industry to absorb unemployment; (6) a social security program including old-age pensions and unemployment insurance; (7) elimination of unfair labor conditions through interstate labor compacts on wages, hours and working conditions.

"Straight, sound thinking, clear, direct, unafraid talking and wise planning will be required to place Maine in the lead of the 1936 Republican march to victory, Governor Bridges declared.

And if Maine does start the Republican victory chain, New Hampshire can be counted on to be its second link, he added.

"I don't believe a personal campaign can be a winning campaign, but I do believe the Republicans can carry the country by showing the people why and how the Democrats have failed to do what they promised to do and by placing good Republican candidates on a practical positive platform, free from dreams and illusions," Governor Bridges continued.

Republicans could and should charge the Democratic Party with failure to keep its pledges to reduce expenses and maintain a sound currency, with working less for economic and industrial recovery than for "impossible and doubtful reforms," said Governor Bridges.

He also accused the Democrats of "casting doubt in the public mind of the ability and sincerity of the men who make up the Supreme Court."

The Republicans should tell American men and women, he said, that they will have to "mend their own fortunes rather than rely, on fantastic legislation to do it for them."

Music Season Is On As Great Festival At Worcester Opens

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 30 (AP)—The 76th annual music festival, inaugurating the winter season of music in America, opened at the Worcester Municipal Auditorium today.

The festival, its backbone a chorus of 450 voices, will present six concerts, aided by a symphony orchestra, and a number of Metropolitan stars. Albert Stoessel will conduct.

Kirsten Flagstad, Norwegian soprano; Mischa Mischakoff, violinist; Louise Lerch, soprano; Frederick Jagel, tenor; Julius Huehn, baritone and Kathryn Meisle, contralto, are among the soloists. Mischa Levitski, pianist, will be heard Tuesday night. Tonight the 250th Bach and Handel anniversaries will be marked by chorals from their works. Considerable critical interest will be centered on the singing Thursday night of Dr. Howard Hanson's "Drum Taps" based on Walt Whitman's poem. It is scored for chorus, baritone and orchestra.

The annual children's concert will be held Wednesday afternoon.

The festival will close with "La Boheme" Saturday night, with Suzanne Fisher, Josephine Antoine, Frederick Jagel, Julius Huehn, Harold Boggess, Gean Greenwell, Albert Gifford and Warren Lee Terry in the cast.

Miss Flagstad will be heard Friday night.

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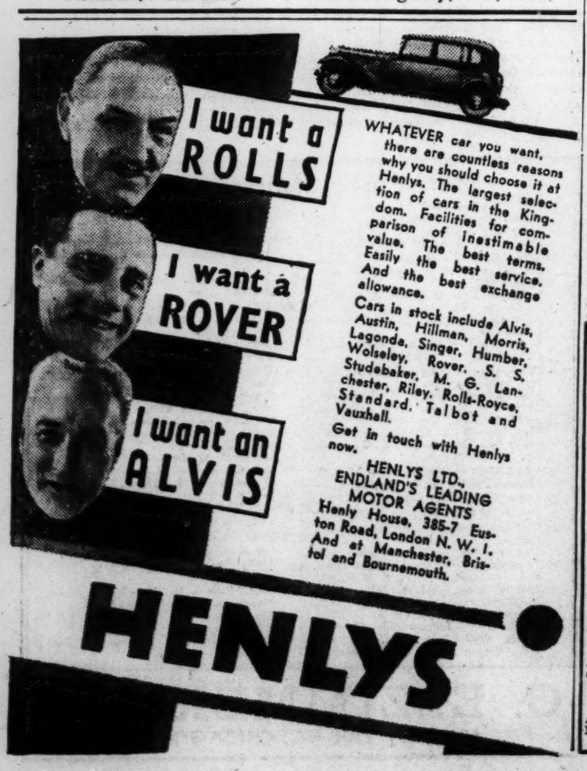

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Hartford Program Is to End Connecticut's Tercentenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 30—The culminating week of Connecticut's Tercentenary celebration starts Oct. 6, and Hartford, the State's oldest city, where the final events will center, is prepared to welcome the largest number of visitors in its history.

A pageant which will be presented three evenings, a spectacular parade and an evening of fireworks are on the program. Observances, recalling the high place religion held among the founders of the State, are also planned.

President Is Invited

Five thousand national, state and foreign dignitaries have been given personal invitations to the program Friday, Oct. 11, when a formal commemorative meeting will be held at Bushnell Memorial Hall, following a reception at the State Library and a formal dinner.

Governors of the 13 original states, President Roosevelt and three members of his Cabinet and representatives of all nations which have diplomats at Washington are among the invited guests. Whether the President can come is not yet sure.

Opening Oct. 2 and continuing through Oct. 12 is the crowning exhibit of the State's products shown this year. Dedicated to the genius of the Connecticut Yankee, the exhibitioin of the State's industries will fill the drill hall at the State Armory here.

Big Industrial Exhibit

Three hundred years of industrial progress will be illustrated by activated exhibits of 28 Connecticut industries.

There will be a grist mill in operation. There will be live silk worms feeding on mulberry leaves, side by side with a demonstration of the manufacture of rayon, silk's synthetic substitute. Spinning wheels and hand looms for manufacture of woolen textiles will be shown beside modern textile machinery.

Similiarly, the builders' hardware industry will show early hand-forged locks, hinges and latches beside modern equipment.

Watch and clock makers, brass manufacturers, gunsmiths, edged tool makers, silversmiths, the leather goods industry, and others will have exhibits showing the evolution from ancient to modern methods.

A radiocasting studio will be set up in the exhibit by Station WTIC.

A colonial kitchen with its Dutch oven, open hearth, water buckets and ancient pots and pans will vie for attention with a completely equipped modern kitchen with its electrical servants made in the State.

For the Tercentenary parade on Oct. 12 through Hartford streets color and variety has been stressed rather than numbers. Many of the country's oldest military companies will march with the picturesque Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut. Floats will be those that have won prizes in the scores of local tercentenary celebrations throughout the state.

Fireworks are planned for the evening of Oct. 12.

Three Day Pageants

The pageant, "The Making of America in Connecticut," will be presented in Bushnell Memorial Hall the evenings of Oct. 8, 9 and 10, various racial groups participating with their native music, dances and costumes.

The church observances start on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 5 and 6, designated as Connecticut Sabbath in a proclamation by Governor Cross. The 300th anniversary of the founding of the Hartford Center Church, where the Rev. Thomas Hooker was pastor, will occur on Oct. 6.

Union religious services, in which all denominations will participate in the various towns and cities will close the observance on Sunday, Oct. 13. The celebration of the Tercentenary began last April.

Snowfalls Reported From New York State

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—Parts of New York state were decked out in winter garb today in the wake of the season's first light snowstrom. The snow was more than an inch deep at Owl's Head, in the northern Adirondacks, and light snow or rain were reported to have fallen in the last 24 hours at other points in the State.

Snow fell at Chauteaugay Lake and Mountain View, two Adirondack points, but not so much as at Owl's Head, the "icebox" of New York State.

Heavy frost was reported at Corning and Hornell. Light snow was reported near a CCC camp at West Almond, Allegany County, also at Wayland, Cohocton and Loon Lake, Steuben County.

Hail fell for 15 minutes at Lockport. Farmers said strong winds blew most of the remaining early apples and peaches from the trees.

The sun shone bright and a cold wind was blowing at many points today.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Early American portraits; Paintings of the Week; Objects recently excavated at Rayy, Persia; fifteen century Italian engravings; contemporary English prints; etchings by Jacques Callett, Frank Benson. Free guidance at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart, Gardner Museum (Fenway Court) — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Children's Art Center—Opening Oct. 1 pastels by Dorothy Neares, colored sculptures of New Mexico Indians by Genevieve M. Thomas. Through October.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — German paintings, drawings and sculpture from Gothic period to modern art.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Opendaily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Drawings, paintings and figure modeled to plasticine by children, also by members of the Copper Craft Club of the Children's Museum, hand wrought objects to copper, silver and iron.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of oils and pen drawings by Charles Arthur Lawrence. Through Oct. 7.

Copley Society—Paintings by Mrs. James Edward Leach. Through Oct. 4.

Doll & Richards—Miscellaneous paintings, water colors and etchings.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of "Prints and Paintings of Ships and Ports," selected by Charles D. Childs.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition by Herbert Barnett. Portraits by Robert Evans Breck; water colors by John Aiken. Through Oct. 5.

Holman's Print Shop—Modern Japanese prints by Hogarth; drawings of dogs by E. H. Harrigan.

Twentieth Century Association — Oils and water colors by Frank Carson.

Boston Art Club—Memorial exhibition by E. Ambrose Webster. Through Oct. 5.

Vose Galleries—Large exhibition of Colonial American portraits.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of Medici and modern prints.

Foster Brothers—Exhibitions of prints.

Guild of Boston Artists — Exhibition by members.

Goodspeed's Book Shop — New exhibition of miscellaneous American and English etchings.

Women's City Club — Paintings of the Southwest by Miss Susan Ricker Knox. Through September.

[Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor Each Monday]

New Edwards Bridge Speeds Way to North Shore

Opening of structure over Saugus River at Point of Pines removes bottleneck and joins with Sumner Tunnel and radial highway in cutting time from Boston to Lynn to half what it formerly was.

Upper: By a Staff Photographer. Lower: By a Staff Artist

Upper—Gen. Clarence R. Edwards Bridge, Opened to Public on Sunday. Lower—Chart Showing the Three Major Steps in North Shore Highway Development and the Fourth Proposed Step—a Link Between North Shore Road and the Newburyport Turnpike

From the heart of Boston to Lynn Beach, gateway of the North Shore, in 25 minutes. That used to be a dream of commuters between the two cities, weaving their way through mazes of crossroads, traffic jams and corners that blocked the 16-mile route through Revere, Everett, Somerville and Cambridge. But yesterday, the dream was realized with the opening of the $1,250,000 six-lane, Clarence R. Edwards bridge over the Saugus River at Point of Pines, Revere.

The bridge alone had not cut the driving time from one hour to 25 minutes. But the bridge, along with the newly constructed North Shore radial from Revere to East Boston, and the East Boston vehicular tunnel under the harbor, has cut the distance to 11 miles and combined to invite the commuter to retain his residence on the North Shore.

Starting at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Commonwealth at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a motorist piloted his car around Beacon Hill, under the harbor, along the new South Shore radial through Orient Heights, over the Edwards Bridge and swung into view of Lynn Beach at 4:25. And he hadn't even tried to make time.

A few years ago this motorist was a commuter between Lynn and Boston when it was a hazardous undertaking to get from one city to the other in less than an hour. He had watched real estate values drop in places north of Boston and decided, as many other commuters had done before him, to pack his trunk and move to the south of Boston where the motorist coming into Boston covered from two to three times as much ground in 15 minutes as the motorist trying to get into Boston from the North Shore.

But that was two or three years ago. The outlook for the North Shore has changed color with the expenditure of nearly $30,000,000 on a program of highway development, of which the new brdge is the third major step. The East Boston harbor tunnel was the first. Next came the North Shore radial and the vehicular tunnel to Point of Pines. And now comes the Point of Pines bridge that provides an impressive approach to Lynn and the North Shore.

The fourth major step in the program will be the connection between the North Shore radial and the Newburyport Turnpike in Malden. This link has already been completed between a point on the shore road near to Suffolk Downs and Western Avenue in Revere. Traffic circles have been conveniently scattered all along the new routings into Lynn.

Real Estate Values

Real estate values are expected to leap upward to the north of Boston as commuters learn of the new conveniences in highway travel. According to a traffic survey in 1929, the routes to the north of Boston were the slowest out of the city. It took as long to go five miles by way of Charlestown and Chelsea as it did to go 10 miles by way of Brookline, Newton and Wellesley.

A five-mile trip from Haymarket Square to Broadway, Chelsea, used to take 30 minutes. Today, by way of the tunnel and North Shore radial, the same trip takes 10 minutes.

The savings in time, mileage and inconveniences to the motorist through the new routings are expected to do these things:

1—Develop industry in East Boston.

2—Build up the North Shore as a residential area for Boston business men.

3—Revive falling land values north of Boston.

When the tunnel was constructed, it was expected by the builders that it would take several years to prove its upbuilding effects upon the Greater Boston communities. Former habits of travel had to be broken. Entrances to the tunnel had to be well marked. Connecting links had to be improved. Most of these developments have now been completed. The anticipated result is that the tunnel will soon prove as good an investment in dollars and cents as it has already proved a convenience to the traveling public.

Oregon Washington Service

Oregon-Washington Water Service Company reports gross revenues of $466,809 for the year ended Aug. 31, as compared with $458,683 for the preceding 12 months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than federal income tax, totaled $268,060, as compared with $260,831. Gross corporate income (balance before bond interest, depreciation, etc.) amounted to $199,984, which compares with $189,851 for the year ended Aug. 31, 1934.

Rhode Island Houses Of Textile Company Marked for Auction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONSDALE, R. I., Sept. 30—Depression is soon to deal this once prosperous textile community one of its most severe blows. Residents who have seen their town finances impaired and teachers and other municipal employees go payless for months, will soon witness the Old Village of the Lonsdale Company go under the auctioneer's hammer.

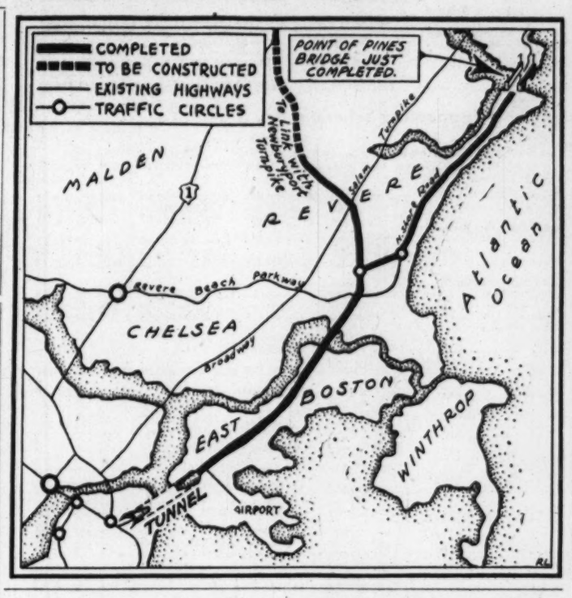
Many of these 60 odd houses the townsfolk occupied when the looms in the Ann & Hope and Mill No. 4 plants of the Lonsdale Company wove profits for the manufacturers and provided fat pay envelopes for the workers. But the past 12 years have brought industrial decline. Many of the Lansdale Company plants have been razed and now the property must go, officials of the concern report.

It was said that if a suitable offer was made to the firm which handles the sale of the land, buildings and improvements, the Lonsdale Hall, the community's leading meeting place, will go under the hammer.

The town council also has its problem because the Town Hall stands on land leased to it by the company several years ago. Council President Walter V. Wynne would have the town purchase the land and a tract adjoining, but no action is expected until the town meeting next June.

The Lonsdale Post Office is also located in a building on land owned by the company, but the Government lease extends for four more years.

It is understood that the occupants of the houses will be given the preference of buying the property in which they have lived for many years, providing they are able to meet the bids.



Textile Union Seeks To Enter Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

militant and progressive character of the U. T. W. presents a battering ram that will ultimately break through the encrusted opposition of organized labor to an independent party of its own.

Textile Union Is Aggressive

In the opinion of most observers of this labor movement, greatest significance lies in the character of its advocate. The U. T. W. has established a record for militant and successful action, attained largely through its effective execution of the general textile strike a year ago. At that time it had a reputation for aggressiveness, even rashness. Today, Thomas F. McMahon, president of the U. T. W., said:

"The strike is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. We are striving to drop it entirely in favor of the conference method, and we are having splendid success."

Thus the U. T. W. is said to have evolved rapidly through its adolescence of violence to a stage of moderation, retaining all its progressiveness and ingenuity, so graphically revealed in the "flying squadrons" of last year.

Has Won Respect

Consequently, observers give particular consideration to this Labor Party program because the U. T. W. is backing it.

"This Union has a habit of success," they say.

Whatever the result in the national field, Mr. Riviere declared, Rhode Island is certain to have a strong Labor Party that will prove a potent factor in the politics of the State. The U. T. W. is bolstered by other important labor groups, and it is confidently expected that the Rhode Island Federation of Labor will indorse the Labor Party resolution.

Two reasons were presented for giving the proposed Labor Party its first test in Rhode Island. First, here the textile workers represent the bulk of organized labor, with an enrollment of more than 35,000 members. Moreover organized workers outnumber the unorganized and therefore undisciplined workers.

Lose Political Faith

Secondly, the U. T. W. contends that the accepted labor policy of voting for one's friends and against one's enemies has proved signally futile in Rhode Island this last year. Republicans rejected outright labor's program, Mr. Riviere declared, whereas the Democrats pledged themselves to support many labor measures only to present labor with one of its most barran and disillusioning legislative harvests.

This rebuff at the Providence Capitol convinced Labor that it must have its own candidates to thrust into the political field when the candidates of the established parties are unacceptable.

The proposed labor party as delineated by Mr. Riviere would be a unique political enterprise.

When It Would Act

It would be an "if and when" party. If and when a Republican or Democratic candidate was favorable to labor, the labor party would support him. Only when and if both candidates were utterly unacceptable would labor put its own candidate foreward.

Thus the proposed Labor Party is patently designed to mollify conservative leaders like William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. It would break with traditional labor practice only in the event of circumstances that would make such a break logically justifiable to labor in general.

Why should this proposal for a labor party come from the United Textile Workers of America, was one of the questions put to Mr. Riviere. A two-fold answer resulted. The textile workers, partcularly in New England, are beset by exceptional abuses, which require exceptional strength to combat.

Works to Two Ends

First the textile union is putting on an extra head of steam to push the national textile bill through the next session of Congress. This bill is designed to correct many abuses in the textile industry.

Second, the textile trade in the North and South suffers keenly from differentials in wages and hours and in machine loads between the sections. So far, Mr. Riviere stated, the pressure of organized labor through its present practices has been inadequate to induce corrective legislation.

Consequently, the UTW is seeking to supplement its power by means of a bone fide political party that will serve its own ends when Republicans or Democrats fail.

The issue appears to resolve itself to this, at least, so far as the coming Federation of Labor meeting is concerned:

"Will labor generally deem that its problems and interests are so like those of the UTW that they can be promoted best by those methods selected by the textile union?"

Powers Assure Memel Election Will Be Correct

GENEVA, Sept. 28 (AP)—Representatives of Italy, France and Great Britain yesterday stated they have presented identical notes to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler asking the Berling Government for assurance of its contribution to tranquillity in the Memel territory.

The representatives of the signatory powers submitted the following communication to the president of the League of Nations Council:

"As the Council has had various opportunities of observing, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and Italy have always been careful to ensure that the regime of autonomy of the Memel territory shall be applied in conformity with the convention of May 8, 1924.

"They have accordingly endeavored to see that suitable steps are taken to calm the agitation which has become manifest among the population of the territory during the last few years, to restore the relations of confidence between certain local authorities and the Lithuanian Government, to ensure that the institutions provided for by statute are worked on normal lines.

"The Lithuanian Government has publicly announced that the elections fixed for Sept. 29 will not be postponed; that they will be conducted in accordance with the previous laws with only the modifications introduced by the law of July 15, the scope of which is limited and which cannot affect the trustworthiness of the elections; and that it is not the anonymous groups, but a certain number of specified individuals, who will be ineligible.

"They consider that the Lithuanian Government has . . . expressed its sincere desire to contribute to the restoration of tranquillity and to bring about an entente in the relations between Germany and Lithuania by ensuring that the statute operates."

Newark-New Orleans Line To Get Five Fast Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Charlotte soon will be the stopping point for the latest thing in air transports, it was announced by M. A. McDaniel, local station manager, who received information from Col. Eddie V. Rickenbacker, general manager of Eastern Airlines, that five new Lockheed-Electra super-transports had been purchased and would be placed on the Newark-New Orleans line with stops at Charlotte.

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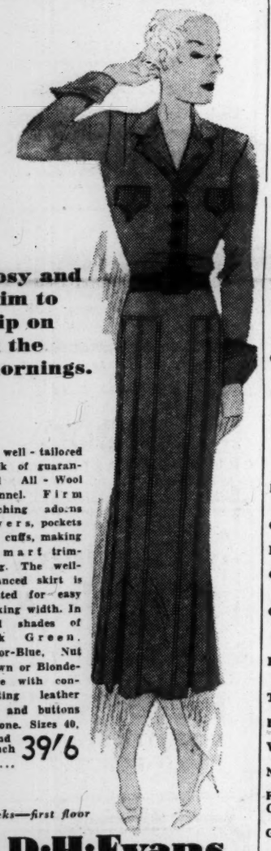

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President Is Optimistic on Future of Budget

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's statement on the summation of the 1936 budget presenting up-to-date estimates of federal income and expenditures:

In my budget message of Jan. 3, 1935, I made the following statement:

"In order to promote more satisfactory methods of budgetary control in the Government, I propose this year to inaugurate the policy of having a summation of the budget prepared for publication immediately after the Congress has acted on all financial matters.

"This summation will be ready on or before July 1, unless the Congress is still in session.

Along Budget Lines

"It will be presented along the lines of the general budget summary and supporting schedules, including statements No. 1 and 2, as shown in the budget.

"It will exhibit the revenue estimates, so revised by the Treasury, as to reflect any changes in the economic situation during the preceding six or seven months and also any revisions made by the Congress in the tax laws. It will provide a complete summary of all appropriations and expenditure authorization made by the Congress and related estimates of expenditures.

"Lastly, it will indicate the need for executive or administrative measures in controlling the execution of the budget during the fiscal year 1936."

Review of Changes

Since so great a part of the federal program is influenced by economic conditions, it is appropriate to review briefly the changes which have taken place during the past fiscal year.

At the opening of the year in July, 1934, and despite noticeable improvement during the preceding 12 months, business was in slight decline because of accumulation of inventories and because of the drought which affected seriously a vast area of agricultural land. There was a lag in the activities of heavy industries.

Pickup in Fall

Some pickup was apparent in the fall, and subsequently output expanded to a level higher than that of the preceding winter. During the spring of 1935 normal rainfall assured favorable crop conditions and expenditures for durable goods and equipment showed a steady increase.

Automobiles, electrical appliances and household furniture were sold in much larger quantities and demand for farm and industrial machinery increased considerably. Automobile output during the first six months of 1935 almost equaled that of the like period in 1929. Expansion also occurred in the construction of buildings other than public works, following three years of relative inactivity.

Debt Burden Eased

The burden of private debt and of interest payments was lightened during the year both by a further decline in the volume of indebtedness and by a general reduction in rates of interest. Mortgages on farm and urban houses were being refunded at lower rates, partly by government agencies or as a result of government policy. There was a gradual improvement in real property values and some revival demand for mortgages by private investors. In the capital market a large volume of security offerings for refunding purposes was sold during the spring and summer.

Pay Rolls Increase

Industrial pay rolls were nearly eight percent larger than in the preceding fiscal year, and dividends paid by representative corporations increased. Prices for agriculture products were higher, and farm income for the country as a whole, including rental and benefit payments, increased nearly 20 per cent. The increases noted are to be compared with an increase of about four per cent in the cost of living.

On the whole economic conditions were decidedly better for the fiscal year just closed than in the preceding year, and of course vastly better than in 1933 and still better than in 1932. We have witnessed larger distribution of goods to consumers and a reduction in plant inventories; a closer relationship between industrial and agricultural prices; further reduction of the burden of private indebtedness; an increase in national income.

Low Inventories

At this date inventories are low. Industry has shown its strength against the current seasonal slackness, and output and trade are expanding. Capital market conditions are favorable. Crops are expected to be larger this season and to yield farmers more income than in the past year.

Total expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, as shown in the attached summary table, amounted to $7,375,825,166, against an estimated expenditure shown in the budget of last January of $8,581,069,026. Actual spending during the year was less than the estimate, therefore, by $1,204,243,860.

Billion for Relief

Of this difference between estimated and actual expenditures, nearly $1,000,000,000 was for account of recovery and relief, and some $200,000,000 for account of the regular government agencies. For recovery and relief there was expended $4,262,257,208 against an estimate of $5,259,802,852.

It may be pointed out here that when the budget was made up last winter it was expected that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would expend on all accounts, except relief, during the then current year the net sum of $556,000,000, whereas the operations of the corporation actually resulted in a net receipt of $107,000,000, a difference between estimates and actual expenditures of $663,000,000. Recovery and relief expenditures by other agencies were less than estimates by some $334,000,000.

Billion for Maintenance

Expenditures for the operation and maintenance of regular departments and establishments of the Government (including refunds of taxes erroneously collected, but exclusive of the service of the public debt) were estimated last January in amount $1,913,700,174. Actual expenditures for the same purposes were $1,719,083,353.

For interest on the public debt There was expended $820,926,353 as compared with an estimate of $835,000,000; while expenditures for statutory debt retirement were

Receipts Exceed Estimate

$573,558,250 against an estimate of $572,566,000.

Treasury reports at June 30 showed total receipts for the year in the amount of $3,800,467,202 or approximately $89,000,000 above the estimate of $3,711,650,688. Internal revenue receipts, including processing taxes on farm products, amounted to $3,277,690,028 as against an estimate of $3,197,466,507. Customs receipts were $343,353,033 against an estimate of $287,000,000. Miscellaneous revenue, including realization upon assets, amounted to $179,424,140, whereas the estimate was $227,184,181.

The deficit at the end of the year 1935 was $3,575,357,964. Deducting $573,558,250 for statutory debt retirements, the resulting net deficit was $3,001,799,714.

Increase in Public Debt

This net deficit, after subtracting the decrease in the general fund balance, the excess of trust fund receipts over trust fund expenditures, and the amount of retirement of national bank notes from gold increment, accounts for an increase of the total outstanding gross public debt from $27,053,141,414 at the close of the fiscal year 1934 to $28,700,892,624 at the close of the fiscal year 1935.

In other words, it is worth noting that the net increase in the actual gross public debt was $1,647,751,210.

The total expenditure requirements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, are estimated at $7,752,332,000, of which $2,301,508,000 is for account of the regular establishments of the Government, including refunds of receipts. Expenditure for the service of the public debt is estimated in amount $1,296,000,000, and $4,154,824,000 is set aside for recovery and relief.

Regular Expenditure Up

The estimated expenditures for the regular establishments for the fiscal year 1936 are $582,425,000 greater than expenditures for 1935, due largely to the increase in the Government's contributions to the civil service retirement and disability fund and the adjusted service certificate fund; restoration of employees' compensation; enactment of legislation granting a 40-week to postal employees; appropriation of an amount equal to 30 per cent of customs receipts for benefit payments on agricultural exports; increases in pensions and compensation to our war veterans; the inclusion of substantial public works program in regular expenditures rather than under recovery and relief expenditures; and the increase in appropriations for national defense.

The amount estimated to be expended for recovery and relief is slightly less than was spent for this purpose last year and is considerably under the estimate in the 1936 budget.

Relief Program Slow

The work relief program designed to put 3,500,000 men on useful work has moved more slowly than I hoped, but is now accelerating with reasonable assurance of providing adequate ployment during the coming months. While some of the heavier projects will continue under construction beyond June 30, 1936, the major part of the funds will be expended for improvements that will permit quicker employment.

The definitely encouraging factors in the economic situation set out above are reflected and confirmed in the Treasury receipts of federal taxes.

Tax receipts for the fiscal year 1935 showed an upward trend. Likewise, recently estimated recepits for the current year forecast total collections from original sources of more than $478,000,000 in excess of the amount set out in the 1936 budget last January.

Legislation on Revenue

Legislative acts during the last session of Congress which affect federal revenue in the fiscal year 1936 are (1) the extension to June 30 or July 31, 1937, of Title IV, as amended, parts I, II, III and IV of Title V, as amended, of the Revenue Act of 1932; (2) "an act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act"; (3) "an act to levy an excise tax upon carriers and an income tax upon their employees, and for other purposes; (4) "the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935"; (5) "the Revenue Act of 1935," and (6) "the Social Security Act." The Bituminous Coal Conservation Act is not expected to provide significant revenue in the fiscal year 1936, and, with minor exceptions, the Revenue Act of 1935 and the Social Security Act do not affect the revenues until the fiscal year 1937.

AAA or New Taxes

Estimated receipts from all sources for the current fiscal year amount to $4,470,349,140, as set out in details in supporting schedule numbered 1 attached.

It will be understood that estimates of receipts contemplate continued collection of processing taxes. If the attack which has been made upon this act is sustained we will have to face the problem of financing existing contracts for benefit payments out of some form of new taxes.

$3,281,982,860 Deficit

The deficit for the fiscal year 1936 is forecast at $3,281,982,860. Deducting statutory debt retirement, the resulting net deficit would be $2,730,982,860.

It may be pointed out in this connection that erroneous and gloomy predictions have frequently been voiced in some quarters to the effect that heavy increases in taxation will be required to balance the budget and retire our public debt.

The underlying rate of recovery points to the speedy decline of federal expenditures for emergency activities. The 1937 budget is now being prepared with a view to sharply decreasing the spread between income and outgo.

No New Taxes Needed

Thus it is clear to me that the Federal Government under provisions of present tax schedules will not need new taxes or increased rates in existing taxes to meet the expense of its necessary annual operations and to retire its public debt.

The estimates of appropriations included in the budget and supplementary estimates submitted by me to Congress after the budget was presented aggregated $8,679,441,626. The budget included an item of $300,000,000 for regular public works.

This item was later reduced by me, in a formal recommendation made to Congress, by $76,000,000. Appropriations made by Cong ess aggregated $8,671,427,171, a difference of only $8,014,455, exclusive of the reductions subsequently made by me in the public works estimate.

Deficit by Emergency

It will be observed that the deficit for the current year, like those for the preceding two years, is due entirely to expenditures contemplated on account of the emergency and almost wholly on account of unemployment relief. Moreover, it is anticipated that the deficit for this year will be about $300,000,000 less than the deficit for 1935. This reduction in the deficit can be realized, however, only in the event that no new items of expenditure are added to the year's program as set forth in this summation.

Budget Comparisons Tell Vivid Story

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 30

HERE in a nutshell is how the new Roosevelt 1936 budget compares with the actual 1935 figures, and with the original estimates for 1936. The fiscal year of 1936 began July 1, 1935, and runs to June 30, 1936.

	New 1936 Estimates	Original 1936 Estimates	Actual 1935 Figures
I. RECEIPTS (including Postal, Internal and Customs)	$4,470,340,140	$3,991,904,639	$3,800,467,201
II. TOTAL EXPENDITURES (includes Recovery and Relief)	$7,752,332,000	$8,520,413,609	$7,375,825,166
III. DEFICIT	$3,281,982,860	$4,528,508,970	$3,575,357,963

Effect on the Public Debt of Financing the Deficit—Supporting Schedule No. 5

	Estimated, fiscal year 1936	Actual, fiscal year 1935	Actual, fiscal year 1934
Public debt at beginning of year	$28,700,892,624	$27,053,141,414.48	$22,538,672,560.15
Increase in public debt during year: To meet deficiency in revenues and receipts, general and special accounts	$3,281,982,860	$3,575,357,963.61	$3,989,496,035.42
Less debt retirements included in deficit	531,000,000	573,558,250.00	359,864,092.90
	$2,730,982,860	$3,001,799,713.61	$3,629,631,942.52
Increase in working balance (+), decrease (—), general and special accounts	—158,256,138	—1,262,632,853.56	+884,836,911.81
Total increase in public debt during year to finance deficit	$2,572,726,722	$1,739,166,860.05	$4,514,468,854.33
Decrease in public debt during year due to national bank note retirements chargeable against increment on gold	—550,000,000	—91,415,650.00	
Net increase in public debt during year	$2,022,726,722	$1,647,751,210.05	$4,514,468,854.33
Public debt at end of year	$30,723,619,346	$28,700,892,624.53	$27,053,141,414.48

Expenditures—Supporting Schedule No. 2

Purposes	Revised estimate fiscal year 1936	Estimated fiscal yr. 1936 in 1936 budget	Actual fiscal year 1935	Actual fiscal year 1934
VII. RECOVERY AND RELIEF:				
1. Agricultural aid:				
(1) Agricultural Adjustment Administration	$555,000,000	$412,000,000	$711,819,102.95	$289,055,028.78
Refunds of processing taxes	35,000,000	60,000,000	31,208,208.32	1,194,639.95
(2) Commodity Credit Corporation	———	†197,700,000	†60,144,064.86	183,141,934.85
(3) Farm Credit Administration (including Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation)	13,500,000	†193,200	154,369,875.96	346,332,164.13
(4) Federal land banks	67,000,000		48,047,000.54	46,154,953.95
Total, agricultural aids	$670,500,000	$274,106,800	$885,300,122.91	$865,879,721.66
2. Relief—				
(1) Federal Emergency Relief Admin. (including Federal Surplus Relief Corporation)	$450,000,000	———	$1,814,342,306.81	$707,360,836.16
(2) Civil Works Administration	400,000	———	11,328,263.67	805,122,892.29
(3) Emergency conservation work	500,000,000	———	435,508,643.05	331,940,851.40
(4) Drought-stricken areas (Department of Agriculture)	2,500,000	———	80,561,249.99	———
(5) Relief of unemployment	(†)	$3,900,000,000	———	———
Total, relief	$952,900,000	$3,900,000,000	$2,341,739,463.58	$1,844,424,579.87
3. Public works—				
(1) Administrative, Public Works Adm	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$14,561,002.60	$6,539,315.18
(2) Boulder Canyon project	4,000,000		23,820,507.04	19,445,381.64
(3) Loans and grants to states, municipalities, etc.	100,000,000	50,107,000	137,707,417.36	78,596,229.75
(4) Loans to railroads	10,000,000	15,000,000	66,230,752.95	70,739,000.00
(5) Public highways	‡242,500,000	19,580,000	317,356,940.05	267,882,017.66
(6) River and harbor works	‡180,000,000	59,839,250	147,924,751.64	72,450,381.47
(7) Rural Electrification Administration	25,000,000		16,820.93	———
(8) Works Progress Administration	1,300,000,000			
(9) Other public works (national defense, public buildings, etc.)	‡442,924,000	186,273,900	313,710,662.84	126,780,037.07
Total, public works	$2,314,424,000	$340,800,150	$1,021,328,855.51	$642,432,362.77
4. Aids to home owners—				
(1) Home loan system	$5,000,000	$39,500,000	$75,686,784.08	$192,230,500.00
(2) Emergency housing	30,000,000		6,479,835.47	369,351.41
(3) Federal Housing Administration	14,000,000	27,604,625	15,046,858.01	
(4) Resettlement Administration	150,000,000		1,761,663.06	
(5) Subsistence homesteads			3,661,937.71	2,330,180.52
Total, aids to home owners	$199,000,000	$67,104,525	$102,637,078.33	$194,930,031.93
5. Miscellaneous—				
(1) Export-Import Banks of Washington	———	———	†82,616,496.63	$2,654,324.15
(2) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	———	———	497,850.35	149,502,149.65
(3) Administration for industrial recovery	$4,000,000	———	12,496,730.81	6,632,491.49
Total, miscellaneous	$4,000,000	———	$10,378,084.53	$158,788,965.29
6. Reconstruction Finance Corporation	———	———	†$135,384,933.68	$565,823,017.05
7. Tennessee Valley Authority	‡14,000,000	§(40,000,000)	36,148,537.34	11,036,794.57
Unclassified items	———	———	110,000.00	———
Total, recovery and relief	$4,154,824,000	$4,582,011,475	$3,262,257,208.52	$4,283,315,473.14
VIII. SUPPLEMENTAL ITEMS	100,000,000	40,000,000		
Total, expenditures	$7,752,332,000	$8,520,413,609	$7,375,825,165.57	$7,105,050,084.95

*General public works program estimates distributed to various departments and establishments in classes I to IV. ‡Additional expenditures for this purpose carried under civil departments and agencies. †Relief appropriation distributed through class VII. †Excess of credits, deduct. §This estimated expenditure of $40,000,000 is in "General public works, annual program," II, 9 above.

Staff Maps Program Of Health Inventory

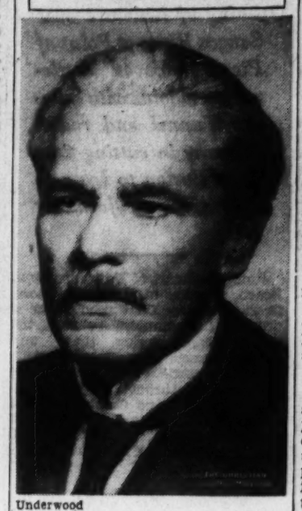
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—A broad survey to arm researchers with new facts in their fight against disease will be launched today by the Public Health Service.

The investigation, to be financed with $3,400,000 of Work Progress Administration funds and carried on in 19 states, also will gather data on the manner in which illness cripples the nation's workers financially.

With headquarters at Detroit, the administrative staff will assemble today to map the program under which an average of 3500 workers will conduct a house-to-house "health inventory" of 750,000 families.

Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of public health, said that the information collected will be made available to federal, state and other public health agencies, adding that the wor kof canvassing will extend from Oct. 15 to about April 1 next year.

A Man in the News



Underwood

Ales Hrdlicka
Anthropologist

STANDING for more than 20 years like some particularly firm Horatius at a theoretical bridge of contention that there were no really ancient Americans—in the way of people who lived on this continent more than 2000 years ago—Alés Hrdlicka, curator of physical anthropology at the Smithsonian Institute, has just seen some new remains of Indians, found near the site of a prehistoric Indian village in Nebraska, and has begun to wonder if maybe the American Indian does not carry, after all, some of the blood of the neanderthal man, who lived in the glacial period, 20,000 years ago.

Dr. Hrdlicka, a square, stocky man who likes sports and music and will never wear an overcoat—though he is perfectly willing to wear two suits of heavy underwear if necessary to keep from being cold—has never cared whether his colleagues believed, with him, that North America was settled from Asia and that that accounts for the so-called Indian type, resulting from the mixing of Asians with Esquimaux, when they dug in at and near Alaska, with Kodiak one of the most logical sites for their early stopping places on this continent. He believes in his own theories and probably always will, but he is a man who does not insist on all other natural scientists dropping theirs for his.

Native of Bohemia

Alés Hrdlicka was born in Humpole, Bohemia, in March, 1869. He went to high school, and he took an M. D. degree in 1892. From 1899 to 1903 he was in charge of the Hyde expeditions for the American Museum of Natural History. It was as a result of his observation in 1899, that there was no proper repository for anthropological matter in the United States National Museum, that the officers of that institution said to him: "Very well; how would you like to establish a department, and build up such a repository yourself?"

They gave him a desk, a chair and an ink well. Alas they had no bones to give him. So he had to set about finding those for himself. He became very busy doing it, with the result that the collection of which he is now curator contains 1500 fine specimens, authenticated, catalogued, ticketed and, as you might even say, fingerprinted. This is considered a fine example of starting from scratch to a brilliant performance, and Alés Hrdlicka—he pronounced it *Alesh*—has often remembered the day in the late nineteenth century when, steaming past the Statue of Liberty on a boat coming from his native Bohemia, he thought it would be a fine thing to start in a new country absolutely penniless, and forthwith turned out his pockets and spilled into the water over the rail the surprisingly few coins that remained of the money he had saved for the great adventure of coming to the States

Not Always Agreed

Anthropologists have not always agreed with Ales Hrdlicka, but they have always respected him, and as one natural scientist puts it, "he has lit a fire under all his contemporaries in anthropology, making it serve the dual purpose of keeping them busy in the search for knowledge as against supposition, and keeping them from running off at too wild tangents, at the same time."

When Hrdlicka said there were no really ancient Americans, he meant there were none in his opinion which went back to the Ice Age. He has therefore, in effect, spent most of his scientific life in the States looking for the remains of a man whose history simply went back two thousand years.

His own caution of procedure, his failure "to cry out in terms of millennia about every bone" he has found or that has been brought to him, has had a quieting effect on those in the same field of research, to the end that the remnants eventually authenticated will stick, as you might say, for every shadow of doubt about them has been scattered.

Now Comes Skull

Now along comes this skull from the Indian mound in Nebraska. It was discovered by Earl H. Bell of the University of Nebraska, and the thing that has made Dr. Hrdlicka prick up his ears and take an extra breath is the fact that, while it seems at first glance simply to be the skull of a normal, middle-aged Indian, there are strange, large bony ridges over the eyes, a detail which is incontrovertibly characteristic of the true Neanderthal skull. That gives rise to the possibility that the migrants from Asia did bring a Neanderthal heritage, and that it occasionally reappeared thereafter, and may in time have been passed on to the American Indian, thus linking him with a period 20 centuries back.

Nothing is certain yet. Investigation is still going on. And all his scientific life Dr. Hrdlicka has stood for one particular virtue.

It pays to go slow. J. M.

President Feels Tax Rate Is High Enough

(Continued from Page 1)

dations for expenditures are carried out.

The revised New Deal budget, put out yesterday by the budget bureau in furtherance of an earlier pledge of the President to issue a supplementary budget as soon as Congress adjourned, immediately became the subject of national interest.

Wall Street responded promptly to the optimistic utterance which puts into concrete and practical form some of the hopes engendered by Mr. Roosevelt's earlier tender of a "breathing spell" to business. The nation as a whole read the budget with an eye on Mr. Roosevelt's present trip across the country, in which he is reviewing his administration, and expounding his proposals.

Agree on One Point

Democrats hailed business revival as the result of the New Deal; Republicans noted its arrival in spite of the New Deal; but on one point there was no controversy between parties or spokesmen, that the public is eager for a balanced budget, and that the feeling of universal uneasiness at huge expenditures of the Administration is likely to be in some measure allayed by the new figures.

Not only are better prospects held out for the 1936 fiscal year ending next July 1, but Mr. Rooseyelt goes a step further:

"The 1937 budget is now being prepared," he stated. "With a view to sharply decreasing the spread between income and outgo.

Fly in the Ointment

"Thus it is clear to me that the Federal Government, under provisions of present tax schedules will not need new taxes or increased rates in existing taxes to meet the expense of its necessary annual operations on its public debt."

Such a conclusion is based, however, Mr. Roosevelt warned, on the assumption that Congress would not tamper with his present figures, and that the AAA processing taxes would be collected as scheduled.

With some 1000 suits now pending against the processing taxes, Mr. Roosevelt saw fit to explain that if these should be interrupted "some form of new taxes" would be required.

Admits Work Relief Snag

Mr. Roosevelt in his revised budget has somewhat reduced the earlier proposals for relief expenditures. For the first time the President publicly admits that the works program has struck a snag. But he hopes that the difficulty will be overcome.

"The work relief program designed to put 3,500,000 men on useful work," he says, "has moved more slowly than I had hoped, but is now accelerating with reasonable assurance of providing adequate employment during the coming months."

Put in a nutshell, the estimate last January of total receipts for the year ending next July 1 was $3,991,000,000, while today's estimate is $4,470,000,000; estimates for "recovery and relief" last January were $4,582,000,000, while today's estimates are $4,154,000,000; estimates for total expenditures were $8,520,000,000 and today are $7,752,000,000; so that the deficit estimated last January has been whittled down to $3,281,000,000.

Counts on Recovery

Mr. Roosevelt is obviously counting on the two-edged sword of recovery to slice the estimated $420,000,000 off of the "recovery and relief" item. As has been pointed out in these columns before, business recovery has a double action in helping the budget on the relief expenditures: as employment increases it means that Federal expenditures for men on the bread-line drops, while in the second place, and just as important, the income of private firms increases so that income tax receipts swell.

The federal tax is founded primarily on income taxes. This situation has been repeatedly assailed by tax experts as being too narrow a base. While this is undoubtedly true, it has certain advantages as well as defects.

The Government's income drops to almost nothing in times of declining business; but in times of recovery, like the present, the trickle of coins entering the Treasury's tills turns into a metallic roar.

Evidence of Improvement

The "narrow" base that is criticized so frequently means that the Treasury's condition improves spectacularly when it improves at all, and there is every evidence that such improvement is now fully under way.

On the political side, Mr. Roosevelt's new budget figures are issued at a time of growing restlessness with past spending policies, and accompany a feeling that as prosperity returns the emergency expenditures should be halted. Mr. Roosevelt pays his respects to the "erroneous and gloomy predictions" made by his critics.

"The underlying tax structure of the Government is now stronger than ever before in our history," he says. He leaves no doubt that he anticipates a balanced budget "as normal business returns."

Unquestionably, the nation will breathe more easily as the result of the Roosevelt supplementary budget. Mr. Roosevelt's political task is to convince the nation that the better times are due to his efforts, and are not despite them.

Cornish Art School In Seattle Observes Its 21st Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Cornish School in this city is celebrating its twenty-first anniversary which is described as "not old for a cathedral but a respectable age for an art school."

The Cornish School, like the Seattle Symphony, Civic Theater, and Art Gallery, is a non-profit, civic institution. The school is unique in that it is a school of not one, but of all the allied arts; music, the drama, painting, the dance and eurythmics, founded on the idea that the artist should study all arts of which his own major one is but a part.

Begun by Miss Nellie Cornish in 1914 with 12 pupils and two teachers the school has grown until nearly 20,000 pupils have been enrolled and teachers and pupils have come from many parts of the world.

In appraising the work of the school at this anniversary much appreciation is expressed for the cultural influence that "Cornish" has incepted in the Pacific Northwest which was, 21 years ago an outpost of culture. During the years it has conserved and cultivated the talent of youth, trained teachers who in turn have gone out and taught authentic music, dancing, theater and drawing, and has sent artists out into famous ballets and theaters. Meanwhile it has attracted visiting artists and teachers from the Continent and other cultural centers to the Northwest and set a standard here for high artistic idealism.

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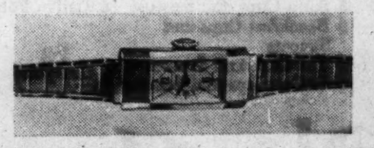
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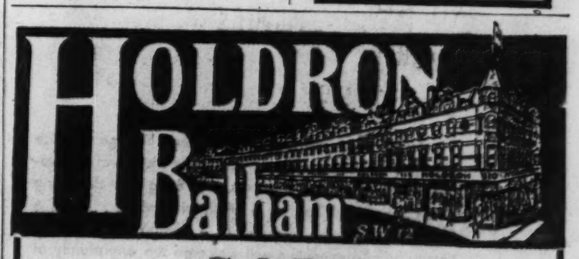

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World Series Big Moments Feature Baseball History

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What will be the "big moment" of the 1935 World Series? Will it make a hero or a "goat" of some player? Will veterans take the spotlight or will some youngster pop up and prove a sensation?

Some of the World Series of the past wrote a rather ordinary story into the pages of baseball history, but there have been others of which every fan has heard the tales retold. Those were the classics which developed moments so dramatic, so thrilling, so memorable, that they stand red-lettered in baseball annals.

Last year, the Dean brothers, Dizzy and Paul, won all four games in the Cardinals' smashing victory over the Detroit Tigers. Joe Medwick and Jack Rothrock drove in 11 runs between them. The 1933 series, between the Giants and Washington Senators, would have been a very ordinary series of games if Mel Ott hadn't come through with a sensational home-run drive in the tenth inning of the final game to put the Giants over the top.

The Chicago Cubs, who are ready to open this year's classic against Detroit on Wednesday, have tried to forget what happened in October of 1932. The Yankees of that year were much too powerful for their National League rivals and the series lasted only four games. Lou Gehrig hit three home runs, and Babe Ruth and Tony Lazzeri each contributed two for the Yankees. From a Chicago standpoint, the series was practically a failure.

Martin's One-Man Show

In 1931 a hustler by the name of Pepper Martin put on a one-man show and carried the Cardinals to victory over the Athletics. Martin made 12 hits and stole five bases. At times he had the Athletics so that they didn't know whether they were going or coming. Connie Mack's two great pitchers, Bob Grove and George Earnshaw, dominated the 1930 series between the Athletics and Cardinals. It was Jimmy Foxx's long home run at Sportsman's Park that put the A's into the series lead and so shattered the Cardinal hopes that they never did get going again.

The 1929 classic opened with a sensational surprise. An unexpected Athletics pitcher, Howard Ehmke, a veteran who was counted out of the pre-series reckoning because of inactivity during the regular season, stepped to the mound and established a new World Series strikeout record of 13 in defeating the Chicago Cubs in the opener. Another unforgettable scene was that elongated moment when the Athletics came to bat in the seventh inning of the fourth game, with the score 8 to 0 against them, and began a base-hit stampede that produced 10 runs and made the Cubs look like a bunch of schoolboys. This rally made the American Leaguers unbeatable and the following day they clinched the series.

In 1928, the Yankees made history by sweeping four straight games from the Cardinals, to bring their consecutive World Series triumphs to eight. Since then they have stretched this string to 12. In the fourth game of that 1928 classic, the Cardinals were leading 2 to 1, when Babe Ruth stepped to the plate. Bill Sherdel apparently had the Babe fanned, but the umpire ruled that Bill's third strike had been a quick-return pitch, that Ruth was not looking and that the ball would have to be thrown again. Babe was looking when Sherdel threw the next pitch and the ball struck the roof of the right-field pavilion. A few moments later Gehrig homered and the Yankees were out in front to stay.

Miljus in Spotlight

The big moment of the 1927 classic came in the final game. The Yankees of that year, probably the most powerful machine modern baseball has seen, were playing the Pittsburgh Pirates. Johnny Miljus was pitching in the fourth game, making a final effort to stop the Yankee rush. The score was tied in the ninth inning. Miljus became a bit flustered and walked Earl Combs. Koenig singled. A wild pitch advanced both runners and Ruth was intentionally passed, filling the bases.

Then came as fierce and fiery a stretch of crisis pitching as the World Series has ever seen. Miljus struck out Gehrig. He struck out Bob Meusel. Lazzeri, strikeout victim in the 1926 classic, whistled a liner into the left field stands, a foul ball by many yards. A mighty liner, but just a strike in the box score. Could Miljus complete that third strikeout and repeat Grover Cleveland Alexander's feat of the previous year, asked the crowd? Then Miljus pitched again, and that pitch wrote World Series history. It went wild of the plate, wild of Catcher Johnny Gooch's glove and bounced to the grandstand. Combs dashed home with the deciding run.

There were the sensational pitching of a Pittsburgh rookie named Babe Adams; the home runs of Frank Baker; Snodgrass's muff, and Zimmerman's chase of Eddie Collins across home plate, and so on, down through the years. The classic which begins Wednesday is between two closely matched teams, the Cubs and Tigers. The outcome will probably hinge on the well-known "breaks." These "breaks" will go down in baseball history as "big moments."

Enjoyed Golf in America

By a Staff Photographer — Joyce Wethered of England

Miss Wethered Homeward Bound Following Tour

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Joyce Wethered, former champion British woman golfer, who, the Encyclodepia Britannica states, "has now no worlds left to conquer," returned Saturday on the steamer Empress of Britain, to her job in a London department store.

Having played in a series of exhibition matches all over the United States and in parts of Canada, she has aroused, during her first visit to America, tremendous admiration for her skill and sportsmanship. Interviewed on Friday, she modestly skipped over all the amazing triumphs on the links which have written her name indelibly in the memories of golfers during the past 15 years, and said that she was "no good" at the game until she was 17. Her brother, Roger H. Wethered, of comparable fame, however, she stated, played excellent golf even as a child.

Described by the British press as "so sound in everything she does that it is impossible to suggest even the smallest loophole in her armour," she entered the English closed championship at the age of 18 and won it five times in succession. The open championship, the records reveal, she won three times in four years, the last meaning a strenuous battle with Miss Cecil Leitch, at one time the outstanding British woman golf player. Having come off the victor in this, she had about decided to stop playing in championship tournaments when the women of Great Britain went to St. Andrews, and, Miss Wethered recalled, "I could not resist that."

She has enjoyed playing on the American courses. They are harder, she has found, than the British. There is more open space. There are more woods. Yes, she has "definitely" enjoyed golf in America and has found Americans exceedingly kind, but she would rather play at St. Andrews than anywhere else in the world. There is the tradition, the enthusiasm.

What absorbs her thought at the present is getting back to her job, the job that disqualified her from amateur championship contests two years ago, and automatically pushed her into the professional field. Many visitors to London go to the sports department at Fornum & Mason's, in Piccadilly, just to see Miss Wethered, who has charge of the golf division there. She buys all equipment and gives advice in regard to clubs. Five days a week at this work leaves her only week ends for recreation, which is tennis, squash and—golf.

American League

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	93	58	.616
New York	89	60	.597
Cleveland	82	71	.536
Boston	78	75	.510
Chicago	74	78	.487
Washington	67	86	.438
St. Louis	65	87	.428
Philadelphia	58	91	.389

Results Sept. 28

Cleveland 3, St. Louis 0.
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 6, Detroit 3.
Detroit 8, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 5, Washington 4 (11 inn'gs).
Washington 8, Philadelphia 0 (6 inn'gs).
Boston at New York, rain.

Results Sept. 29

Boston 4, New York 3.
New York 4, Boston 0 (5 innings).
St. Louis 9, Cleveland 7.
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 4 (6 innings).
Chicago 3, Detroit 2.
Chicago 14, Detroit 2 (6 innings).
Philadelphia 11, Washington 8.

Seals Clinch Pennant

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30 (AP)—For the first time in more than two years the Pacific Coast League pennant is not flying from the staff at Wrigley Field. San Francisco's Seals hauled it down yesterday when they battered five Los Angeles pitchers for 22 hits in a doubleheader that ended the 1935 playoff series, four games to two. Ten thousand persons saw the invaders walk off with the first game, 6 to 3, and later win the flag with an 8-to-3 triumph.

Ryder Cup Play Shows American Style Is Taking

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 30 (AP)—The 1935 Ryder Cup golf matches, which resulted in a 9-to-3 victory for the United States, showed definitely that the American style of play—shooting for the pin rather than just the green—is slowly "taking" in the British Isles.

American greens are much smaller than those in England, where most players are content to land anywhere on the putting surface. But two young Britons, 23-year-old Jack Busson and 25-year-old Bill (Wiffy) Cox, made an indelible impression on the home forces yesterday with their boldness in going for the flag.

Neither player won his singles match. Busson lost 3 and 2 to Gene Sarazen in what the veteran American described as "the greatest match of my life." Cox broke even with Horton Smith in 36 holes.

Sarazen Praises Busson

"Busson is the greatest player England has sent across since Harry Varden," said Sarazen. "I've never seen such a machine."

"When he had me four down at the 14th, I questioned whether the old Sarazen spark could be rekindled. Beating that boy was a tonic for me. It has restored my confidence, and I really think I'll win the P. G. A. championship next month."

This was the fifth biennial meeting between the players of the two nations since the competition was instituted in 1927. In the four previous matches the Britons won twice at home in 1929 and 1933, and the Americans won in this country in 1927 and 1931.

Thus by virtue of their victory yesterday the Americans not only duplicated their winning march of four years ago but also gained a 3—2 upper hand in the series.

With a 3—1 lead to work on as the result of Saturday's Scotch foursomes, the Americans yesterday won five out of eight 36-hole single contests, lost one of broke even in two others. But for the staggering collapse of Horton Smith who on the third nine against Cox, lost seven straight, the Yankees might have won 10 to 2. This contest ended in a draw.

U. S. Victories

American victories yesterday were scored in this fashion: Gene Sarazen defeated 23-year-old Jack Busson 3 and 2; Paul Runyan, national pro champion, defeated Richard Burton 5 and 3; Johnny Revolta defeated Reginald Whitcombe 2 and 1; big Olin Dutra defeated Alf Padgham 4 and 2 and Henry Picard defeated Ernest Whitcombe 3 and 2.

The Britons' victory was turned in by the veteran Percy Alliss, who nosed out big and blond Craig Wood on the 36th green, where the American missed a three-foot putt for a halve in 4s.

In addition to Cox and Smith the rival open champions, Alfred Perry of England and Sam Parks Jr. of Pittsburgh also played to no decision. With a crowd estimated at 5,000 closed in around the 36th green, the youthful American champion ran down a 30-feet putt for a birdie 3 to clinch the hole and contribute half a point to his team's score.

Polo Experts Now Considering Team To Visit England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—With the conclusion of the playing season in high-class polo on Saturday, the attention of the experts will now turn to the consideration of the team which will go to England next spring, in the international battle for the Westchester Cup, the official emblem of supremacy in the game.

The victory of Greentree in the final match of the Waterbury Memorial Cup on Saturday, when the Whitney team just managed to outscore Templeton, 14 to 13, while in receipt of a four-goal handicap, definitely left the No. 1 position on the international team in suspense, with the two contenders on Saturday, G. H. ("Pete") Bostwick of the winners, and Michael G. Phippa, who held the same position on Templeton, still deadlocked.

Thomas Hitchcock Jr., once more showing the all-round skill that once gave him a handicap of 10, definitely settled the No. 2 place in his favor, as his scoring power, which netted six goals for his team, stood out. Phipps outscored Bostwick, 8 to 3, with Winston Guest also a triple scorer. But it was the play of Hitchcock that stood out above all the others, ably aided by his mount Ruffino, owned by John Hay Whitney, which followed up his three chukker performance in the final of the open, with a two-period gambol which helped Hitchcock materially in his success.

Templeton ran away from the ultimate winners at the start, making up its handicap in the first two chukkers, and leading at halftime at 9 to 6. But with the start of the sixth chukker, Hitchcock started to play superpolo, which considering the sodden condition of the field, and the drizzle which continued throughout the day, was more than unexpected, and beginning with a 75-yard angle wallop piled up score after score, with the aid of Bostwick, until a final free shot in the eighth chukker gave his team the lead for the first time, and the victory. This was against the strongest defense of Templeton, with both the Guest brothers devoting their chief attention to stopping him.

While Phipps was top scorer, it was the unselfish work of his teammates, who kept feeding him with well-placed shots, working well as a team, that chiefly accounted for the success of the No. 1. So Bostwick must still be considered, especially in view of the probable selection of Hitchcock, and his participation in the play of the double victory of Greentree.

American Umpires Picked

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP)—George Moriarity and William McGowan were named as the American League umpires for the World Series yesterday by William Harridge, president of the league. The other two umpires will be chosen by the National League president, Ford Frick.

Eagles Must Play Or Lose Franchise

TORONTO, Sept. 30 (AP)—President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League ruled Saturday that the St. Louis Eagles must continue to participate in the league this winter or give up their franchise.

Request for suspension of the Eagles' franchise for one year, made by Redmond Quain, club representative, was rejected at the annual meeting of the league.

Quain said he had been offered $30,000 for his roster of 23 players but that he considered the offer too low. He had asked $100,000 for his team, he said.

Because of the unsettled condition of the St. Louis club the drawing up of a schedule had to be deferred. The question of referees was left in the hands of Calder.

The meeting approved an arrangement whereby each referee will have authority to call an offense anywhere on the ice, whereas heretofore the two officials were allowed to call play for a breach in the rules only in their own territory.

College Football Results

Adrian 7, Wheaton 0.
Albion S. N. 18, Westminster 8.
Alfred 13, Defiance 0.
Alabama 7, Howard 7.
American 60, Bridgewater 0.
Annapolis 30, William & Mary 0.
Alma 22, Detroit T. 0.
Arkansas 12, Kansas T. 0.
Augustana 14, Jamestown 12.
Baldwin Wallace 55, Buffalo 0.
Ball State 7, Franklin 0.
Baltimore 6, Wilson 6.
Bates 31, Arnold 0.
Baylor 14, Hardin-Simmons 0.
Bemidji T. 20, Winona 14.
Bloomsburg T. 19, Carlton T. 0.
Bluefield Inst. 2, Virginia State 0.
Boston College 13, St. Anselm's 2.
Bowling Green Tea. 36, Bethel 0.
Butler 29, Louisville 0.
California 47, California Aggies 0.
California 6, Whittier 0.
Capital 6, Toledo 0.
Carson-Newman 18, Cullowhee Tea. 0.
Carlton 0, Gustavus Adophus 0.
Carnegie Tech 6, Case 3.
Catawba 31, Guilford 0.
C. C. N. Y. 20, Brooklyn 6.
Centenary 21, Louisiana Normal 0.
Cincinnati 29, Dayton 0.
Clarkson 57, Ottawa 0.
Clemson 28, Virginia P. I. 7.
Coe 0, Upper Iowa 0.
Colby 6, Amherst 6.
Colgate 30, Niagara 0.
College of Idaho 31, Boise 0.
Colorado State 12, Wyoming 3.
Conn State 0, Northeastern 0.
Cornell 6, Iowa State 6.
Cortland T 10, Canisius 7.
Creighton 13, St. Louis 0.
Dartmouth 39, Norwich 0.
Denver 19, Colorado C. 0.
Dickinson 13, U. S. Army M. C. 7.
Duke 47, So. Carolina 0.
Earlham 6, Central Normal 6.
Elmhurst 25, Morton 6.
Evansville 13, Rose P. I. 7.
Florida 34, Stetson 0.
Fordham 14, Franklin & Marshall 7.
Fort Warren 27, Regis 0.
Furman 69, Piedmont 0.
Georgia 31, Mercer 0.
Georgia Tech 33, Presbyterian 0.
Hampden-Sydney 12, Virginia 7.
Hobart 52, Holbrook 0.
Holy Cross 12, Providence 0.
Hope 7, Ferris Institute 6.
John Carroll 36, Albion 0.
Johnson City Tea. 19, Lees-McRae 0.
Illinois W. 6, So. Dakota 0.
Iowa 26, Bradley 0.
Kalamazoo T. 13, Illinois C. 0.
Knox 18, Principia 0.
Lacrosse T. 13, Columbia 7.
Langston 37, Western Baptist 0.
La Salle 14, Davis Elkins 0.
Lawrence 7, Lake Forest 0.
Lehigh 16, Upsala 7.
Lockhaven T. 29, Calif. P. A. 0.
Louisiana Coll. 7, Miss. College 0.
Louisville 2, Monde A. C. 0.
Maine 7, R. I. State 0.
Manchester 7, DePauw 7.
Mankato T. 19, Eau Claire T. 0.
Marquette T. 2, Ypsilanti 0.
Marshall 31, Concord 0.
Mars Hill 12, Appalachian 7.
Maryland 39, St. John's 6.
Marshfield T. 20, Oswego T. 0.
Miami 33, East Kentucky T. 7.
Michigan State 41, Grinnell 0.
Middlebury 6, Union 6.
Minnesota 26, N. D. State 0.
Mississippi 92, Memphis Tea. 0.
Missouri 39, William Jewell 0.
Monmouth 33, Burlington Junior 0.
Montana S. C. 7, Brigham Young 0.
Moorehead S. T. 20, Concordia 0.
Moravian 6, Lafayette 0.
Morgan 32, Cheyney T. 0.
Nebraska 26, Chicago 7.
New Hampshire 26, Lowell T. S. 0.
New Mexico 20, Texas Mines 0.
N. M. Aggies 34, Eastern New Mexico 0.
New Mexico M. I. 10, Wayland 6.
New Mexico S. T. 18, N. Mexico N. U. 0.
North Carolina 14, Wake Forest 0.
North Car. State 14, Davidson 7.
No. Dakota Uni. 45, Luther 0.
No. Dakota Wes. 6, Wayne T. 0.
Notre Dame 28, Kansas 7.
Northeastern T. 14, Bacone 13.
Northwestern 14, De Paul 0.
Occidental 0, Arizona State 0.
Ohio 6, Illinois 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 49, Heidelberg 0.
Oklahoma 3, Colorado 0.
Oregon State 26, Willamette 0.
Oshkosh T. 7, Jordan 0.
Pacific 6, S. O. Normal 0.
Panzer 13, Wagner 0.
Pittsburgh 14, Waynesburg 0.
Platteville T. 25, Stout 8.
Randolph Macon 6, Richmond 6.
Redland 19, Loyola (L. A.) 18.
Rice 10, La. State 7.
Ricks 16, Gooding 0.
Rio Grande (Ohio) 7, Morehead Tea. 6.
Ripon 6, Millikin 0.
River Falls T. 12, Hamline 6.
Roanoke 25, Langley Field 6.
Santa Clara 20, San Francisco 7.
Shippensburg T. 33, Wilson 0.
Slippery Rock 27, Westminster 6.
Springfield 10, East Stroudsburg 0.
S. D. State 13, Wisconsin 6.
S. F. State 12, Menlo J. C. 6.
Southern California 9, Montana 0.
Southern Methodist 60, Austin 0.
Stanford 35, San Jose State 0.
St. Ambrose 14, St. Thomas 0.
St. John's 21, St. Cloud T. 6.
St. Lawrence 12, Cornell 6.
St. Mary's 30, Nevada 0.
St. Olaf 12, St. Mary's 0.
Sul Ross. Tea. 39, Fort Clark 0.
Tennessee 20, Southwestern 0.
Texas Christian 28, Denton Tea. 11.
Texas U. 33, Texas A. and I. 6.
Trinity 32, Hartwick 0.
Tulane 44, V. M. I. 0.
Valparaiso 26, St. Joseph 0.
Vanderbilt 14, Miss. State 9.
Vermont 18, Rennselaer P. I. 0.
Villanova 31, Urinus 0.
Wabash 44, Oakland City 0.
Washington 14, Idaho 0.
Washington 33, Waynesburg 0.
Wash. and Lee 18, Wofford 0.
Washington State 46, Puget Sound 6.
Wesleyan 27, Coast Guard 0.
Western State 39, Fort Lewis Aggies 6.
Westchester T. 19, Rutgers 7.
West. Ky. Tea. 36, Bethel 0.
Western Maryland 47, Shenandoah 0.
West Virginia 0, W. Va. Wesleyan 0.
Wilberforce 21, West Ky. S. T. C. 0.
Williams 28, Mass State 0.
William and Mary 13, Norfolk N. B. 10.
Wisconsin T. 12, Hamlin 0.
Wooster 41, Hiram 0.

Frisch Signs New Contract

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30 (AP)—Manager Frankie Frisch of the St. Louis Cardinals has signed a one-year contract to continue at the helm of the club, its officials have announced.

Early Eastern Games Indicate Rugged Season

Eastern air is heavily laden with footballs spiraling and swirling crazily as the 1935 season doffs its outer-raiment to enter into the serious business of winning football games. Preliminaries are past and reputations are at stake beginning this coming Saturday, when practically every eleven of any rating will be under way.

Already early results foreshadow a season not unlike that of 1934 when no eastern machine rolled through without an upset, a defeat or at least a tie. Schedules again are crowded with an abundance of so-called major conflicts and the path to the Rose Bowl is turned and twisted with no assurances around each corner for the adventurer.

The traditionally famous Harvard, Yale and Princeton will climax the official opening of eastern football. Two, Harvard and Princeton, occupy prominent attention, Harvard because of the new Harlow coaching regime, and Princeton because of drawing a major opponent, Pennsylvania. Harvard will be observed for progress, but Princeton either vaults into the van of the eastern parade by hurdling Penn or slinks into the back seat of the defeated or tied.

Yale and Harvard slide into first speed with light opposition, New Hampshire and Springfield, respectively. West Point, Columbia, Penn State, Brown and Syracuse also take off in easy stages. Pittsburgh, Dartmouth, Navy, Colgate, Holy Cross and Temple continue along already stated schedules without opposition of too serious a nature in prospect. Cornell and Lafayette, smirched with defeat this early, begin recuperating while Carnegie Tech faces immediate trouble in Notre Dame.

Fordham and Coach Jim Crowley were given many anxious moments to subdue a strong Franklin & Marshall eleven, 14 to 7, Saturday, and will need careful consideration of the coming game with Boston College. Lafayette, far from the top in recent years, but a fixture in past football history, hit a new low dropping its opener to Moravian, 6 to 0. Cornell, always termed the Big Red eleven, floundered in the rain and established an unwanted historical record of losing its first season opening to St. Lawrence, 12 to 6.

Coupled with being the opening game for many eastern elevens, Saturday, smoothness was doubly handicapped by sloppy fields heavily showered with rain. Slippery balls were difficult to handle. For the most part games were won on merit and the inclement weather situation proved to be only a disturbing element.

Apart from those already mentioned the important results of Saturday were as follows: Dartmouth 39, Norwich 0; Colgate 30, Niagara 0; Holy Cross 12, Providence 0; Navy 30, William & Mary 0; Pittsburgh 14, Waynesburg 0; and Williams 28, Massachusetts State 0. Others recorded were: Amherst 6, Colby 6; Bates 31, Arnold 0; Boston College 13, St. Anselm 2; Lehigh 16, Upsala 7; Maine 7, Rhode Island 0; Northeastern 0, Connecticut State 0; and one other upset, West Chester Teachers 19, Rutgers 7.

National League

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	100	54	.649
St. Louis	96	58	.623
New York	91	62	.595
Pittsburgh	86	67	.562
Brooklyn	70	83	.458
Cincinnati	68	85	.444
Philadelphia	64	89	.418
Boston	38	115	.248

Results Sept. 28

Brooklyn 12, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 5 (11 innings)
Other games postponed.

Results Sept. 29

St. Louis 2, Chicago 1.
New York 5, Boston 3.
Boston 3, New York 0. (8 innings)
Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 4. (8 innings)
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 1.
Cincinnati 9, Pittsburgh 6.

Sporting Around the Hub

Redskins Getting Ready for the New York Giants

THE Boston Redskins, professional football team in the National League, with the opening game of the 1935 season behind them, today began practicing, under the direction of Eddie Casey, for the game against the New York Giants next Sunday at Fenway Park.

A crowd of nearly 18,000 pushed their way through the many turnstiles at Fenway Park yesterday afternoon to watch the Redskins and the Brooklyn Dodgers open the local pro season. The Dodgers were the better team in the opening half, scoring a field goal through Ralph Kercheval on the last play of the second quarter.

Behind, 3 to 0, the Hub team got going late in the third period to march 45 yards. The Redskins were held for downs on the Brooklyn 27-yard line shortly after the fourth period opened. Later, on a series of four scrimmage plays and a 10-yard runback of a punt, the Boston team covered 75 yards which won them the ball game. Bill Shepherd tossed the ball to Flavio Tosi, who went over the line for a touchdown before Stan Kostka could stop him. Shepherd scored the point after touchdown.

The New York Giants, meanwhile, playing at Green Bay, Wis., lost their lead and the game to Green Bay Packers, 16 to 7, before a crowd of about 10,000. The Hub game yesterday drew about 900 more than the paid attendance reported last year, when the Giants helped open the home season by defeating the Redskins, 16 to 13.

Wes Ferrell Has Signed—The best news Boston Red Sox fans have heard in weeks was announced Saturday by General Manager Eddie Collins, who told the press that Wes Ferrell had signed his 1936 contract. While with Cleveland, Wes made it an annual practice to hold out for a higher salary. Having won 25 games for the Red Sox this season, many supposed that the tall right-hander might be a problem for Tom Yawkey when contract signing time arrived. However, Tom and Wes got together in New York, and, when the meeting had ended, both parties were smiling.

Field Hockey Umpiring Demonstration—A group of more than 100 women field hockey players, coaches and students turned out for the first field hockey umpiring demonstration at Buckingham Field, Cambridge, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was under the direction of Winifred Prendergast, chairman of the Boston board of hockey officials. Model umpiring was demonstrated, by Helen Libby, of Lexington High School, and Cicely Bartel, of Radcliffe, nationally rated officials.

Lesley Cup Field Day — Francis D. Ouimet, a member of the victorious Massachusetts Golf Association team in the Lesley Cup golf match with eastern Canada, New York and Pennsylvania at the Oyster Harbors Club, Oysterville, on Cape Cod, over the week-end, has put forth the suggestion to the Lesley Cup trustees for a field day to be held each year, in which every player ever to have taken part in the matches will be invited to compete. The new event may be inaugurated next fall by the Metropolitan Golf Association.

Hub Soccer Results—In the Boston and District Soccer League yesterday, Quincy Point Boys defeated Boston Celts, 4 to 2; Dorchester A. C. tied with Highland A. C., 0 to 0; Lusitania Recreation beat Clan MacGregor, 2 to 0, Riversides downed Bird & Son, 5 to 1. In the State Senior League, Worcester Scandinavians won from Revere Corinthians, 3 to 1, Swedish-Americans beat Brighton Celtics, 4 to 0, and Nordens took Victoria Sport Club into camp at 2 to 1.

Here and There—In spite of a head wind, William N. Davis, using a No. 6 iron, scored a hold-in-one yesterday on the 144-yard, twelfth hole, at the Oakley Country Club, while playing with his wife, and G. B. Griffith. . . . All of Dartmouth's varsity footballers who got into the first game of the season at Hanover against Norwich Saturday will be available for the next game on the schedule, including Halfback Foley, who was knocked out during the contest. . . . Dr. H. R. Brunton won the Wakefield Cup at the Walnut Hill range of the Massachusetts Rifle Association at Woburn yesterday, with a score of 99 . . . Members of the Boston Braves left the Hub today for their respective homes, while the Boston Red Sox team, closing the season's schedule in New York, broke up in the big city. . . . Boston University football fans are expecting a victory over Toledo on Saturday. . . . The Boston Redskins Band claims the largest bass drum in the world. . . . Mrs. George W. Wightman's one-day one-set tennis party has been put over until next Saturday at the Longwood Cricket Club, when 150 compete in the largest tourney of its kind in the country. . . . Joyce Wethered, England's brilliant golf professional, visited the Monitor office last week before sailing homeward in the Empress of Britain from Quebec.

National Professional Football

Eastern Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agn't	P.C.
Boston	1	0	0	7	3	1.000
New York	1	0	1	49	23	.500
Pittsburgh	1	0	2	31	72	.333
Brooklyn	0	0	1	3	7	.000
Philadelphia	0	0	2	7	52	.000

Western Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agn't	P.C.
Detroit	1	1	0	45	10	1.000
Chicago Cardinals	1	1	0	17	16	1.000
Green Bay	2	0	1	29	14	.667
Chicago Bears	1	0	1	23	14	.500

Results Sept. 29

Green Bay 16, New York 7.
Detroit 10, Chicago Cardinals 10.
Boston 7, Brooklyn 3.
Chicago Bears 23, Pittsburgh 7.

Bay State Lesley Cup Victor

OSTERVILLE, Mass., Sept. 30 (AP)—The home team tradition in Lesley Cup golf competition was upheld when one of the strongest Massachusetts teams ever organized in the 30-year international amateur competition closed the two-day competition at Oyster Harbors with a winning total of 64 points. Trailing only 17 points, but in the runner-up position, was the metropolitan district's 10-man team which failed in the attempt to defend the title it gained at Pine Valley, N. J., last year. The Pennsylvania delegation, due to a brilliant Sunday effort, wound up in third place with 38 points and the eastern Canadian team trailed with 32 points.

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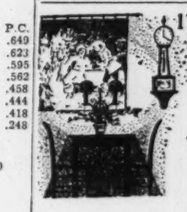
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After Dinner—In the Lounge

"SUGAR, Madame? Two lumps? Thank you." A familiar rising inflection, a darting movement which involved the deft reach of a long black arm and the flash of a pair of shining tongs: the thing was accomplished and the chief lounge steward had hurried on to the next group.

Our ready gaze followed him, for his cool competence, his *savoir faire*, his sureness of gesture, were in themselves a delight. A small man, alive in every line, he had a broad bald pate and blue eyes which snapped and were exceedingly shrewd. To an almost superhuman degree, he was in tune with his task. We felt he had been tolerantly regarding the antics of these men and women of a leisure world since the beginning of time. Indeed, agelessness was one of his conspicuous qualities.

We called him The Gnome. Not that it was the perfect name. Yet it described rather well another quality of his—his other-worldliness. Each evening we hastened up from dinner to secure two of those desirable armchairs in the corner near the door. They afforded an admirable view of The Gnome in action and, so far as we were concerned, the evening was his.

* * *

NATURALLY, THERE WERE other people about. Plenty of them, for usually the great room would be so full that we had trouble in extricating ourselves from our upholstered corner when the scene had begun to pall. There were the heterogeneous folk who populate for six days or more the giant ocean liner. Some of the men represented the upper crust of the international world of business and finance: men stout and complacent and accustomed to an instant response from their inferiors. Well, they got it from The Gnome. A whispered order, a quick nod—and the thing desired appeared at their elbows. Was it a bridge table? The Gnome would lift one from its cupboard, twitch its angular legs into tautness, and advance down the vast room triumphantly holding the table above the heads of the guests. Trust The Gnome to wedge a green-covered bridge table into a space actually half large enough to receive it. No one was inconvenienced, never once did he brush against a bare shoulder nor tread upon the most attenuated of satin trains. If the ship lurched alarmingly, his step remained firm. He would exchange a polite anecdote with guests whom he had known by reason of their frequent crossings; he would dart here and there to pick up a brocade purse which had fallen or to twist a chair into a happier position. He would smile understandingly, then be off down the length of the room to his pantry. En route he could communicate an order to one of his underlings by the almost imperceptible quirk of a finger or lift of his chin.

* * *

THERE WAS A certain unpolished American, with the red and sinewy hands of an athlete, who once dared to catch The Gnome by the arm and demand huskily: "Gimme a glass of water, will you? A big one, and plenty of ice. You get me?" Cold water in the lounge of an evening—just imagine! For the fraction of a second, The Gnome faltered and an eyebrow rose superciliously. But in a remarkably short time the cold water was there and mutual composure restored. Sometimes a guest would know no better than to snap his fingers in the direction of The Gnome, to attract his attention. Yet only for a moment was he obviously tried. We were barely able to detect his slight displeasure on that evening when the sea was so rough, when the young people gave over their attempts to dance and took to coasting the width of the lounge floor on gilt chairs. Guests, to The Gnome, were guests.

One evening we were excited because we thought we had discovered Elisabeth Bergner in the midst of a particularly animated group. The impulsive gestures, the mobile face, the blond hair, the flavor of *gamin*—these made us think it might be she. So, of course, we referred it to The Gnome. With one of his bird-like motions, he bent his head to listen; his face lit up, then it sobered at once. "Oh, no," he said. "Positively, I can say it is not Elisabeth Bergner. No. She crossed some weeks ago, I believe. This lady is the wife of a wealthy Swedish gentleman. I know them both well, for they often cross with us. Oh, no, it is not Elisabeth Bergner." And so, definitely, our little discovery was ruled out at expert hands.

* * *

THERE WAS ANOTHER evening when a woman who sat beside us on a long sofa began suddenly to talk, in the mood of one who would complete an intimate conversation previously interrupted. We had never seen this woman before, but we were caught and we listened. "Yes, we are going to have another storm," she prattled. "I know, because our dining-room steward told my husband the order has been given to close all the ports. My husband runs a newspaper in our Pennsylvania town, you know. People always tell him things. No, that isn't my husband over there. He's out on deck or somewhere. But there *is* going to be another storm. I shall simply stay in bed. It's so much simpler."

So we appealed again to The Gnome, who told us soothingly that he had heard no such order and that one storm, such as the tail of a hurricane through which we had already come, was sufficient for any one crossing. So we enjoyed the evening as though the woman beside us on the sofa had not spoken. Which was what The Gnome intended, as he undoubtedly knew about that second storm in which we were engulfed by midnight.

* * *

WE LOOKED UP. The Gnome was once more clearing away the small tables and chairs to make room for the dancing. The orchestra had done with Gilbert and Sullivan and was crashing into jazz. For us the evening was practically finished. The Gnome was here, there, everywhere. A bow, a smile, an apology if he stood in a lady's way; then that assured lift of his head-high. He knew his place, and it was no mean one. Now he was approaching us and we longed to hear him talk.

"Steward," we began tentatively, "you must have seen a good many interesting things on this ship. How many years have you been traveling back and forth across the Atlantic?"

"Thirty-three, Madame, on this ship and others. Well, yes, Madame, you do get to know the world a bit, you do. And I won't say it has not been interesting. My memoirs? Oh, Madame, I hardly think so. But I might write them down one day. I *might*. Thank you, Madame. Good-night."

So we have his word for it, and we live in high hope that we shall yet read the ripe recollections of the chief lounge steward on the liner of our choice.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

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LOCH VATTEN, ISLE OF SKYE: *An Etching by Dorothy M. Fairley*

THE Isle of Mist, as Skye is called affectionately, is a little world over which the sea and the sky wage unceasing warfare. So deep are the indentures along the coast that it would seem the sea must before long claim the island for its own; yet, when the sky enfolds the heights in dense clouds of rain, and swathes the glens in mist, blotting out the very lochs themselves, the place that was Skye is there no more.

It is this conflict with the elements that gives to the island its unforgettable color. After a day of rain, when the mists have lifted, and the water sparkles in the reflected light of a sun-golden evening, every tone is accentuated by the moisture of the atmosphere. It is from the elements, too, that it gets its music, strange echoes of wind and sea that sing in the air when all else is still. Those who live on Skye tell of faery music issuing from buried heaps of stones on moonlight nights, and of unaccountable strains heard only when the black water lips its way among the rocks in the silent hour before dawn. But just as the color comes from the sky, so the music, we fancy, comes from the sea—and the legends from both.

Miss Dorothy M. Fairley depicts a day when the elements are at rest. She has chosen for her subject a small loch near Bracadale, bordered by crofts, with here and there a cottage sending its smoke into the still air.

Festival

SOON in the vineyards all the purple fruit
Now drooping, clustered, underneath the leaves
Will fill the baskets of the village girls
Whose colored kerchiefs move along the paths
Like birds between the vines that wreath the hill;
Soon in the presses all the dewy grapes
Will lose identity in one transparent stream
Of purple pouring clear, a royal shade,
In earthen bowls to dye the homespun strips
For rainbow aprons and the stuff for shawls.
Soon in the autumn highlands golden plover
Will fly surprised across the rocky path,
And scarlet leaves will drift before the wind,
To flame upon the ground. Soon in the fields
The harvest will begin, and grain and gourds
And food for every need be gathered in—
A festival with work and games and song
And a gay season. Then, and only then,
I wear my kerchief and my shawl again.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

In Guatemala City

MILD breezes and cloud-garlanded blue of our first morning in Guatemala's capital made it difficult to believe the date to be late November. Vivid masses of flowers and blossoming shrubs of the Central American highlands adorned the nearer views, while on the horizon the superb trio of steep volcano cones, Agua, Fuego and Acatenango, loomed to their thirteen and fourteen thousand feet of myrrh-blue majesty above their cloud baldrics and togas.

Probably the most ambitious and impressive relief-map in the world, which brings deserved renown to the city, occupies nearly half an acre of an open plaza, presenting an accurately scaled model of the entire country of Guatemala—mountain peaks, valleys, plains and rivers—all so realistic that one could imagine a native, if suddenly reduced to Lilliputian stature and set down in the midst of this great model, almost believing himself in his homeland.

Another focal attraction, which concentrates the vitality and color that brim all the charming city, is the Mercada, the public market, brilliant with native Indian costumes, heaped fruits and vegetables, and gay rainbow-hues of shawls, serapes, embroideries and sweetmeats. Through openings of the roof slant many sun rays, like great golden artist brushes, enhancing the vivid array of the interior to dazzling climax that Sorolla, lover of intense light and color effects, would have delighted to paint.

Wishing to buy a basket in which to pack some pieces of the interesting native pottery we had brought from Antigua, the former capital of the country, we finally discovered, after long search, one of the right size; but it hung so high overhead from the rafter of a shop that the proprietress had to do some lofty fishing for it with a long rod, before she could bring it down from its hook. But on the walk that afternoon, through the thronged and color-enlivened streets, we came upon something more stirring than our pretty pink-and-blue patterned basket.

In a leather-work shop was displayed the most gorgeous of all saddles! The elaborately embossed leather fittings were themselves ornate, but yielded in magnificence to the lustrous jaguar hide with which the saddler had filled all the spaces between them. Such golden-amber glossiness, mottled with the smoldering cinnamon-hued rosettes of the beast's rich pelage, seemed all but afire with wild beauty, that matched the flare of neotropic sunset above the city when we left the shop. And, surely, if the Valkyries ever begin their Valhalla ride from Guatemala City, all their saddles should be copied from this resplendent model.

E. W.

Beginnings of Hull-House

IT IS HARD to tell just when the very simple plan which afterward developed into the Settlement began to form itself in my mind. It may have been even before I went to Europe for the second time, but I gradually became convinced that it would be a good thing to rent a house in a part of the city where many primitive and actual needs are found, in which young women who had been given over too exclusively to study, might restore a balance of activity along traditional lines and learn of life from life itself; where they might try out some of the things they had been taught and put truth to "the ultimate test of the conduct it dictates or inspires." I do not remember to have mentioned this plan to any one until we reached Madrid in April 1888. We had been to see a bull-fight rendered in the most magnificent Spanish style. . . .

In the evening the natural and inevitable reaction came, and in deep chagrin, I felt myself tried and condemned, not only by this disgusting experience but by the entire moral situation which it revealed. It was suddenly made quite clear to me that I was lulling my conscience by a dreamer's scheme, that a mere paper reform had become a defense for continued idleness, and that I was making it a *raison d'être* for going on indefinitely with study and travel. It is easy to become the dupe of a deferred purpose, of the promise the future can never keep, and I had fallen into the meanest type of self-deception in making myself believe that all this was in preparation for great things to come. Nothing less than the moral reaction following the experience at a bull-fight had been able to reveal to me that so far from following in the wake of a chariot of philanthropic fire, I had been tied to the tail of the veriest ox-cart of self-seeking.

I had made up my mind the next day, whatever happened I would begin to carry out the plan, if only by talking about it. I can well recall the stumbling and uncertainty with which I finally set it forth to Miss Starr, my old-time school friend, who was one of our party. . . .

A month later we parted in Paris, Miss Starr to go back to Italy, and I to journey on to London to secure as many suggestions as possible from those wonderful places of which we had heard, Toynbee Hall and the People's Palace. So it finally came about that in June, 1888, five years after my first visit in East London, I found myself at Toynbee Hall equipped not only with a letter of introduction from Canon Fremantle, but with high expectations and a certain belief that whatever perplexities and discouragement concerning the life of the poor were in store for me, I should at least know something at first hand and have the solace of daily activity. I had confidence that although life itself might contain many difficulties, the period of mere passive receptivity had come to an end, and I had at last finished with the everlasting "preparation for life," however ill-prepared I might be. . . .

The next January found Miss Starr and me in Chicago, searching for a neighborhood in which we might put our plans into execution. —From "Twenty Years at Hull-House," by JANE ADDAMS. (New York: Macmillan.)

Autumn Asters

AUTUMN asters, bravely, gaily,
Brighten hillsides far and near,
Dot the fields and meadows lonely
With little notes of cheer.

When the woodland gold is fading
And the sunny days are brief,
Still the purple asters beckon,
Gay beyond belief.

Asters of the autumn smiling,
Watching them I think again
How a bit of wayside beauty
Can stir the hearts of men!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

Walking in the Spirit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN advancing thought glimpses the possibilities beyond the material sense of existence, beautiful vistas unfold. Awakening hope then earnestly inquires regarding the true object of existence, and seeks the right direction thereto. Christian Science has taught many to discern gratefully how every such aspiration is of itself an evidence of the spiritual nature of man. When an early Christian Father said, "Thou hast made us for Thyself, and the heart of man is restless until it finds its rest in Thee," he was striving toward the truth propounded by Mary Baker Eddy throughout "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," that man, being made in the image and likeness of Spirit, God, is the true expression of spiritual being.

From the first record of creation, through the time when Moses taught the people that God was their guide, their source of supply, the one true Life, until John on Patmos saw a new heaven and a new earth unfold in consciousness, the whole Bible message indicates that God's creation, including man, is spiritual. Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, also, not only taught the spirituality of harmonious existence, but daily demonstrated it himself by overcoming every form of discord.

His life was a continuous, spontaneous reflection of dominion, accomplishment, purity, humility, love; and since his day no one has taken such an uncompromising stand on this subject as Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who not only declared matter to be unintelligent, but wrote (*ibid.*, p. 170), "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress."

How then may we attain a right understanding of this only causation and apply it? One of the difficulties which error would hold before men's thought is an entirely false belief that spirituality is elusive, impractical, chimerical. Yet Christian Science has removed spirituality from this loose thinking of materialism and shown it to be tangible and demonstrable; and students of its teachings daily prove its application to be so practical and beneficial as to raise the standard of individual living beyond what had seemed possible to material thought. Christian Science accepts the Bible teaching that God is Spirit and that His creation—including man—must of necessity partake of His spiritual nature. To be spiritual, then, is to reflect the nature of God, thus expressing health, harmony, wholeness. Accepting this revealed truth of man's spiritual sonship, we find it but a step to its logical application, namely, the exercise of the spiritual qualities of patience, goodness, love, honesty, humility, quietness—the very qualities the world needs so much today.

The true value of spiritual things must first be inwardly appraised or we shall not understandingly reflect them or walk intelligently in the way of Spirit. Lest, however, such a standard seem too high for the thought slowly rising out of materiality, let us consider an illustration. Suppose one has occasion to advertise for assistance, whether for a business executive or a small measure of household service—what would a prospective employer most hope for in the applicants? Would it not be for such qualities put into practical application? Are they not indeed the same beautiful qualities enumerated by Paul in his letter to the Galatians where he says (5:22), "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance"? For each of us, then, to begin now to put such qualities, inherited of our Father, into more conscious use would be to prove that even as the genial sunshine of returning spring disperses the cold and gloom of winter, causing them to give place to its happier mood, so does the darkness of materiality vanish in the recognition of goodness and Truth.

Who has not seen gentleness, kindness, and courtesy accomplish that which self-assertive noisiness and harsh aggression must ever fail to do? Sincere, loving, friendly approach disarms resentment, clears away bitterness, and prepares the path to mutual understanding and peace. To reflect the qualities of honesty, reliability, and unwavering trust in God; to see man as His image and likeness, will overcome—as has frequently been proved—what seems to be insurmountable difficulties and bring unity and harmony to individuals and nations.

The only way, therefore, in which to seek for the highest right, is by the way of spiritual unfoldment, and Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, taught men that the one place of such unfoldment is forever within their own consciousness.

On page 99 of Science and Health we read, "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must deepen human experience, until the beliefs of material existence are seen to be a bald imposition, and sin, disease, and death give everlasting place to the scientific demonstration of divine Spirit and to God's spiritual, perfect man."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

לאָזען מיר וואַנדלען אין דעם וועג פון דעם גייסט

(איבערזעצט פֿאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

„אבער די פֿרוכט פון דעם גייסט איז ליבע, פֿרייד, שׂרותל, פֿרידשאַפֿט, גיטיקייט, גלויבן, זאַנפֿטמיטיקייט, עגטהאלטזאַמקייט." דערבײַ, זעהען מיר, אז ווען ירגדער אויבער וואָלט אָנגעפֿאַנגן צו בעזוצען דיזע מעלות, וואָלטן מיר האָבן געירשׂ-עגס פון אונזער געמלטען מאַטער. אויך א מענטש בעווּאוסטזיניגען אופן, וואָלטן מיר. אויסגעזוגן, אז פונקט ווי די פֿרייהײַטלעכע זונען-שײַן פון דעם צוריק-קעהרידיגען פֿרילונג שרייבט אויף די פֿאלטקייט און אומעדיגקיים פון דער ווינטער צײַט, און ברוט זיי אויס פֿאר פֿרעהליכערע שׂימונגען, אזוי פֿערגעסן די פֿינסטערניס פון דער מאַטעריעלישער עגטגעגען דער אנערקענונג פון גוטסקיים און וואהרהיים.

ווער האָט נים געזעהען ווי די ערדלעקיים, פֿרייונדליכקיים, אין חעלליכקיים, פֿיהרען אויס דאָס ווּאָס די ענגאַסטיש בערוישונקיים און שווערע קרײַז מוזען אימער פֿערזאַמלען אויפֿצוטאָפֿן אין עכטע, ליעבליכע, פֿרייונדליכע בעגריסונג נעמאַס אויף דעם בעשׂוהל פון בעלוידונג און בוסערנעס, אין מאכט גלייך דעם ווער צו א בעמיטשאַפֿטליכער פֿערשׂעגדנים אין פֿריערן. ווען מיר וואָלטן ווידערשפּיגלען די מעלות פון עתר-ליכקיים, פֿופֿערלעכקיים, אין שאַנדהאַפֿטיגע צוריי אין נאָפּ; אין בעטראַכטען דעם מענטשן אלס זיין גשעפֿטלעס און גליכקיים, וועלטן מיר ביזוכטען—ווי עס איז אַפּטען בעווּוזיזן געווערן—דאָס ווּאָס קומט אוים אלס יתר גרויסע שווערניקייטען, און בריינגען אויסגעקיים און האַרמאָניע אין צו אונזערוויידעלען און אין נאַצאָנטן.

דערוועבר קענען מיר זעהן, אז דער אויסגיבער וועט אין וועלטען צו שטאַרקען צו דערגריכען דעם הכּפּר-טען ציעל, איז דורך דעם וועג פון גייסטיגער עכטווּוק-לונג, און קראַפֿטען וקוונט, דער וועג-ווייזער, האָט פֿיעלע מענטשן גלעלערנט, אז דער אויסגיבער פֿלאַץ פון אזא עכטווּוקלונג איז אומער אין דעם מענטשענס אויגע-נעם בעווּאוסטזיין.

אויפֿן זיים 99 פון „וויסענשאַפֿט אין גזונט-לעזען מיר," די רוהיגע, שׂאַרפֿע שטאַטען פון וואָהרהיי גייסטיקיים, וועלכע דרינקען זיך אוים אויגענשויליך אין בעזונטהיים, רוינהויז, אין זעלבסט-אופֿאָפֿערונג, מוזען די מענשליכע ערפֿאַהרונג פֿערשׂעגען, ביז די אָנגענומע. מיטגונגען פון דעם מאַטעריעלען עקזיס-טענץ וועלען צרקקעט ווערען אלס איין קראַפֿטלאָזע שוויינדעל, אין זיבד, קראַנקהיים, אין מוס מוזען אויף אייביג אָפּגעשׂלאָסלכער דעמאָנסטראַציאָן פון דעם בעס-ליכען גוטס, אין פֿאר דעם גייסטיגען, פֿאלקאָמענעם מענש פון נאָפּ."

וועלן דער פֿראָגרעסיווער בעדאַנק פאַנגט אָן צו בעגרי-פֿען די מעגליכקייטען וועלכע שטעהען פֿיעל העכער פון דעם מאַטעריעלען בעגריף פון קסיסטענץ. ענגווילקלען זיך שׂיהנע בעדאַנקען-כילדער. דאַן וועקט זיך אויף די האָפֿענונג, און שפֿרעכט מים גרויס ערנסטקייט אויסטגונגען די וואהרע אבזיכט פון קסיסטענץ, און וויי אזוי צו דערגרייכען אזא קסיסטענץ. קריסטשען סויענס האָט אויסגעלערנט פֿיעל מענשען. ווי אזוי צו דערקענען מים דאַנקבארקייט, אז ידער אויגע פון א זעלי-כע הויכע שפּרכונגען זיינע פון זיך אליין א בעווייז, אז דער מענש בעזעצט א גייסטיגע אייגנשאפֿט. וועג א פֿערציינונגער קריסטליכער פֿאָטער (גלח) האָט גע-זאָגט, נאָמ, די האָפֿט אונז בעשאפֿן פֿאר זיך אליין, און די הארץ פון דעם מענשן וועט בליבען אונ-רוהיג ביז זי וועט בעזונגן איהר רוה אין דיר." האָט ער בעשׂרעבען צו דערגריכען דעם אָפּט, וואָס מערי בייקער עדדי, דורכאויס איהר בוך, „וויסענשאפֿט און געזונט מים א שליסעל צו די הויליגע שריפֿטען," "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, אז דערפאר וואָס דער מענש איז בעשאפֿן געווארען אין דעם בעשאלט און גליכבגים פון דעם בעליבטן גויסט, נאָמ, איז ער דער וואהרער אויסדרוק פון נאָמ גויסט-גער אויבעשאפֿט.

פון דער ערשטער בעשריבונג פון ווי אזוי די וועלט איז בעשאפֿן געווארען, און דורך דער ציים וועג משה רבנו האָט בעלערנט די מענשען, אז נאָמ איז זייער פּיהרער, דער שורש פון זייער פֿרנסה, און דאָס אויבעזוג וואהרע לעבען, ביז יאָהאַן אויף דעם אינזעל פון פּאַטמאָס האָט בעזעהען א נייען הימעל און א נייע ערד עגטוויקלעגדיג, אין דעם מענשליכען בעווּאוסט-זיין, זעהט מען אז דער גאַנצער עקר פון דער בשורה מוכה פון דער ביבעל איז צו בעבען אָנצוהערען, אז די גאַנצע וועלט וואָס האָט בעשאפֿען, דער מענש אויבערקעגעט, איז גוטסיג. קריסטוס יעזוס, דער וועג-ווייזער, האָט אויך, נים נור בעלערנט די מענ-שען די גייסטיגקיים פון אן האַרמאָנישען עקזיסטענץ, נאָר מעגליך פֿלעגם ער אליין אָנווייזען אז אזא עקזיסטענץ איז מעגליך דורך זיין שׂתונקיים בייזי-קומען יעדען מען אונטערמאַנישען אומשטאַנד.

זיין לעבען איז בעווען א כּסדר-דיערקעדג, פֿרוי-ווילינג ווידערשפּיגלונג פון הערשאפֿט, אויספֿוהרונג, רוינהיים, ענווהת, און ליבע. און צוים ער האָט בעלעבט האָט נאָך קיינער נים בעגרונטמען אזא מעסטען שׂאַנד אויף דיזען סובייקט ווי מרס. עדדי, די ענטדעקערין און גרינדערין פון קריסטשען סויענס, וואָס האָט נים נור ערקלערט אז די מאַטעריע איז אונטערשטענדיג, נאָר האָט אויך אָנגעשריבען (וויסענשאפֿט און גזונט נ: 170). „די אויגענע פֿראָגע, וועלכע מיר דארפען בעהאַנדלען אין בעזאָנדער, איז די גייסטיגע אורזעכליכקייט פון דער קרע-גייסטיגע אורזעכליכקיים איז טאָפּער אלס אלעס אנדערע מים דעם מענשליכען פֿערשטאַנד אויסגעדריקט."

אלזא, ווי קענען מיר קרייכען א ריכטיגען פער-שׂאַנד פון דיזער אויסגיבער אורזעכליכקיים, און ווי קענען מיר זי אָנווענדען? אויבע פון די שווערי-קייטען וואָס דער אירטהום וואָלט ווילען בסדר האַלטען פאר דעם מענשענס גדאַנק איז א נאַנץ פאַלשער גלויבען אז די גייסטיגקיים איז אומפֿראָקטיש, פאַ-מאָסטיש. און ס זאָך וואָס ווערט שׂכל פֿערשוואונדען. קריסטשען סויענס האָט אָבער, אַפּגעווענדערט די גייס-טיגקיים פון אזעלכע לייזע מאַטעריעלע גדאַנקען, און האָט אָנגעוויזען ווי אזוי מען קען בעגרייפען די גייס-טיגקיים און ווי אזוי מען קען זי אָנווענדען אויף א פראַקטישען אופֿן; און די שווענדגסטען פון דער קריס-טען קענען לערנען, דורך דערפֿוהרונג וואָס זיי ווייזען אַז מאַכט מעגליך אז עס איז מאָגי אזוי פראַקטיש און וואהלטהעטיג, העלפען „זיי דעם אינדיווידועל צו דערגרייכען א פֿונקט אין לעבען וואָס האָט פריהער אויסגעקומען צו דעם מאַטעריעלען גדאַנק גאַנץ אומגעגליך. קריסטשען סויענס אגערקענט די בית-לישע לעהרע, אז נאָמ איז גייסט, און אז די וועלט איז נים וואָס זי שיינט צו זיין, אז מען טוט זיין גוטסיגע אויגענשאפֿט וועדערשפּיגלען, אויב מען וואָלט וועלען זיין גוטסיג, און גענטען נעזונט, האַרמאָניע, און גאַנצקייט. וועג מיר נעהמען אַן דיזע עגטפּלעקטע וואהרהיים פון דעם מענשענס גוטסיגע זוהן-שאפֿט אין אכצערשאפֿט, גלעזינג מיר אוים, אז עס גיבט אויך מיט מיט צו אימהר לאָזען מיר אונדזער מעלות פון גדולה, גוטס-קיים, ליבע, הארליכקיים, קנויות און רוהיגקיים—מאקי נאָר אין דיזע מעלות גוישטיגע זיך די וועלט זעהר פויל חויבט צו טאָן.

די אמתיע וועדטע פון גוטסיגע זאכען מוז נאָר צום ערשטען אינערליך אָפּגעשׂאפֿט ווערען, אַנים וועלען מיר זיי נים ווידערשפּיגלען אויף א פערשטענדיגען אופֿן, אדער וואכדלען, אויף אן אינפֿעליגענטען אופֿן, אין דעם וועג פון דעם הויליגען גויסט. אבער אויב מען טוט נאָר בעצאָגען קיין אויפֿמערקזאַמקייט צו דעם וואָס ווערט אויסגעדריקט אין דעם בוך, וועט מען זיך בעלד בעווּוסט ווערען, אז דאָס איז נים קיין בוך וואָס איז בעשׂטימט צו בעקומען פּאָפּולאַרקייט, אָבער עס איז בעשׂטימט צו בעגרייפֿט צו ווערען. אין דעם וועג וועט מען אויך בעגרייפֿען אז דער מחבר איז נים אויפֿגעבלאָזען, נאָר אז ער האָט בעשׂריבען וואָס ער האָט בעלעבט. אויב מען וועט נאָר בעמיט זיין צו פֿאָלגען דעם וועג

Private Job Count Grows At Model Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—With a decided increase in the number of persons placed in private jobs here in August, the Cincinnati Employment Center proved the success of its employment experiment and gave a revelation besides of an upswing in business.

The August report, released by Col. Henry M. Waite, director, shows 731 placements, a figure 16 per cent above average, for the five months from April through August. These 731 were exclusive of the 1253 WPA placements made by the center in governmental work in the period Aug. 14 to 31. A steady increase has occurred throughout the summer, Colonel Waite points out, during a time that ordinarily is slack. In June there were 539 placements and in July, 645.

Foundation Helps

This center, which opened its model employment bureau last October, was financed by the United States, Ohio, and Cincinnati governments and the Spelman Foundation of New York, to serve as a regional department of economic security and to see what can be accomplished toward stabilizing employment under ideal experimental conditions. Its goal is the determination of means and avenues for the establishing of economic security for all.

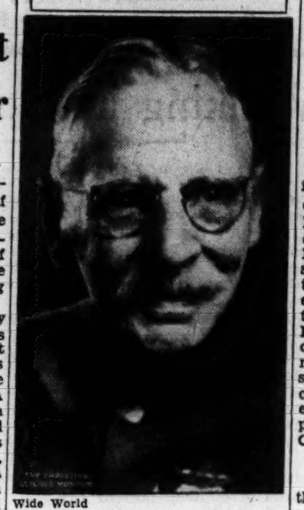
The employment bureau has taken over all government activity in job finding in this region and is one of five bureaus planned for the center. The others are a rehabilitation bureau, which plans the economic restoration of those commonly called unemployable, a work relief bureau, which already has taken over the placement of those on relief on governmental projects; an industrial bureau, which will plan the proper industrial development of the area; and a research bureau, which has already begun its work in gathering statistics and data on employment stabilization.

Method of Interview

The center has a three-story building, housing a trained staff. Private interview rooms are used in place of the usual plan of contacts across a counter; and the data filed about each applicant is so exhaustive that propsective employers get a complete picture of the applicant before meeting him.

This city was chosen for the experiment, according to Colonel Waite, because of its past economic stability, its lack of booms, and its good governmental conditions.

Commander



Wide World

Gen. Harry Rene Lee

Nashville, Tenn., man who was recently elected as head of the United Confederate Veterans

Dominion Faction In Wales Opposed To Half Measures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUTHIN, Wales—Half measures are not enough for the Welsh Nationalist Party which seeks a breakaway from government in London. This was decided at the party's annual conference here recently, when a resolution advocating appointment of a Secretary of State for Wales was rejected by 44 votes to 11.

And so in their quest for dominion status the Nationalists are not prepared to accept a step into line with Scotland, which already has a Secretary of State at Westminster looking after its interests.

Another resolution was adopted, however, calling upon all Welsh local authorities to join together in a National Development Council to protect Welsh industries, especially coal and tinplate, which it is alleged are being hampered by government interference. The output of coal and tinplate is in fact being restricted, but this was originally planned to benefit these industries.

Mr. Hywel Roberts of Penrhyndeudraeth, who proposed the resolution for a Secretary of State for Wales, said that such an appointment would be a recognition of the unity of the Welsh nation and would be a stepping stone to greater freedom. Other speakers for the motion urged that it would lead to the selection of a capital of Wales where national energies could eventually be centralized.

Opponents of the resolution were against a compromise, and it was maintained that a Secretary of State for Wales would be either a member of the National Government or of the Socialist Party, and would be of little use to the nationalist cause of Wales.

The Rev. L. E. Valentine, newly elected vice-president of the party, reminded the conference of Eamon de Valera's warning to Welsh nationalists: "Whatever your policy, do not compromise, or don't be led from the path you have set out for yourselves."

The conference expressed the opinion that education in Wales should have more national characteristics, insuring pride of place to the Welsh language, literature, history and culture.

Further resolutions were adopted urging establishment of a Welsh Broadcasting Corporation and demanding the recognition of Cardiff as the administrative center for Wales and the establishment there of a Welsh Board of Unemployment.

The strength of the Welsh Nationalist Party is difficult to gauge. There undoubtedly is widespread opposition to allowing Celtic life, politics and interests to be engulfed by English influence, which has come with industrial development and closer contact following in the wake of modern transport, radio and educational progress.

But when it comes to planning a breakaway from England, the majority of Welshmen take into consideration the economic problems to be encountered in such a move. They find the Irish Free State situation an uninspiring lead.

Nevertheless, the Welsh Nationalist Party appears to be gaining in strength. It is planned to put two candidates in the field at the forthcoming British parliamentary election. Branches of the party have now been established in each of the Welsh counties except Radnorshire. Caernarvonshire with 18 has the greatest number of branches. More than 15,000 copies of the party's periodicals have been sold.

London Takes Names Of Poets to Supply Telephone Dial Key

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A distinctly poetic atmosphere is to pervade London telephone exchanges early next year, when they resound with such names as Byron, Macaulay, Wordsworth and Matthew (Arnold).

The reason for this is not primarily to make telephoning more interesting, but because, with the introduction of the dialing system throughout Greater London, many of the names of the present exchanges would have "clashed" on the dial. For instance, in dialing Harrow one might alternatively have got Harlesden, since the first three letters are the same.

Thus the post office has had to find fresh names for exchanges. In the search it was decided to use the name of a famous man who was associated with the district. Thus emerged, among others, Frobisher, after the Tudor explorer; Livingstone, explorer and missionary in Africa; Franklin, natural scientist; and the statesman Gladstone. The poets already mentioned take the place of names of certain London districts. Popesgrove is to commemorate the fact that Pope lived at Twickenham.

In the country other difficulties have had to be overcome. Many exchanges have been confused with one another, owing to similarity in sound. Districts have not always been satisfied with the substitute name supplied by the post office. The village of Nutfield was not at all flattered when its exchange was altered to Nutfield Marsh, so the post office hastily changed it to Nutfield Ridge.

Deepwater was suggested as a name for the exchange in the heart of London's financial district, but on second thought it was decided that there might be unwelcome, if humorous, insinuations, and a fresh name was substituted.

Adelaide Savants Study Wild Tribes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A party of anthropoligists from Adelaide University is now in Central Australia studying social conditions, ceremonies and legends of wild native tribes in the Musgrave Ranges.

The party is out of contact with civilization and is camped on the hunting ground of seminomad natives of the most primitive type. Their travels have taken them far over the border of South Australia into Western Australia and into areas not visited previously by investigating expeditions.

One of the objects of the investigation is to obtain plaster masks or casts of the heads of aborigines to add to the large collection secured already by university authorities. In this delicate work the natives have shown extraordinary patience and helpfulness, and it is hoped that the blacks of the Musgrave Ranges will proved to be equally friendly. Attemppts will also be made to obtain phonograph records of native songs, corroborees, chants and music. Altogether it is one of the most interprising and courageous enterprises of it kind yet undertaken in Australia.

Chilean Left Held Down by Right In Senatorial Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—An important test of electoral feeling took place in the capital when there was a sharp contest between Left and Right political groups for the senatorial vacancy created by the passing of Don Pedro Leon Ugalde. As the senatorship appertained to the Radicals, that party, in the normal course of events, would fight for retention of the seat. For a long time, however, Radical politics have been in a state of chaos. Leaders are divided and members perplexed by the inconsistencies of party policies, and recent elections have shown that the electorate as a whole will not support the divided Radical cause in Congress.

Sides Line Up

Recognition of this situation, it is thought, induced the radical leaders to recommend the rank and file to support the candidature of Don Luis Mery, representative of the extreme Left. It was a critical decision to take, as it officially identified an historic, constitutional party with political elements that have openly preached and sometimes attempted revolution by abnormal methods. Against Señor Mery was arrayed the combined forces of the Conservatives and Liberals, who championed the candidature of Don Arturo Ureta. If ever there was one in South America, this was a straight fight between Right and Left.

The Right triumphed with a majority of just over 1000 votes. Señor Ureta polled 29,000 odd and Señor Mery 28,000. The Conservatives and Liberals had predicted a much larger majority for their representative; and according to reliable indications, they would have obtained this, had there not been considerable abstention on the part of their supporters, many of them doubtless afraid of Left terrorism in the vicinity of the polling booths. Twenty per cent of the registered electors failed to vote—despite their liability to a fine of 100 pesos each.

Presidential Influence

There has been the usual aftermath of Left threats to resort to direct action to secure their political goal. They have also protested that the Allesandri administration intervened in favor of the Right, and that some of Señor Mery's votes were "switched" to Señor Ureta, to secure the latter's triumph.

The organizer of Señor Mery's campaign was Marmaduke Grove, the army colonel who bestrode the Socialist revolution of June, 1932. He himself got elected later to the Senate, thanks to the support of the Radicals who, though having helped elevate Alessandri to presidential office three years ago, today seem willling to identify themselves with any group aiming at his downfall.

All or Nothing

The Santiago election emphasized once again the strength of the Socialist cause among urban voters, though in a country like Chile, with so many rural constituencies, a widespread victory of the Left is hardly possible. Politically, it was a case of all the "outs" uniting to fight the "ins." The Radicals became "outs" because they refused to share public administration with the Conservatives and Liberals, with whom they had united on a national platform to elect Señor Alessandri. They want all or nothing in their association with the Alessandri government.

Economic Issues

It was in the economic sphere that the election assumed national importance. The Left, including Socialists and non-Socialists, represented the urban revolt against continued devalorization of the money in the interests of the farming, mining and national manufacturing communities which the Right alleged to represent. In other words, it is Chile's century-old internal battle between those favoring a low and those favoring a high exchange. The Conservatives and the Right generally champion a low-value peso, enabling the farmers and miners to produce at low cost and export for foreign currency, while the national manufacturers get additional protection from import competition. The middle classes, traders and workers, want a revalued peso and an end of inflationary conditions, so that their earnings will have the old purchasing power. That, it is explained, is why Señor Mery, though a quasi-revolutionary, gained more than Socialist votes in the Santiago senatorial election.

Tree Program Urged In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The outstanding plan of local governing bodies throughout South Australia to mark the centenary next year will be an extensive program of tree-planting. An advisory committee is mooted to direct operations both as to method and types to be grown. In a country like this, with long warm summers demanding shade for people and stock, apart from the note of beauty that will be struck, it is felt that no more suitable scheme could be devised.

The organizing director of the Centenary celebration, Victor H. Ryan, commends it to municipal and district councils. The idea has been taken up already by a number of councils which will plant avenues at the entrances to townships. Requirements of stock in large paddocks will not be overlooked.

The director of the Botanic Garden, Harry Greaves, is advising the Government to see that useful variety is introduced into tree-planting programs. He recommends English ash, Japanese pagoda, nettle and varnish trees. Trees which lose their leaves in the winter are regarded with greater favor than evergreens. With the completion of the Mount Bold reservoir, which will practically double the water storage for the metropolitan area, there will be adequate water for the large increase in the number of trees which will mark the Centenary.

Navy Rigger Starts Cruise in His Own Ship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — When the three-masted schooner California was towed out past Point Lobos recently to a place where she could spread her canvas and begin a trip around the world, her skipper was beginning a busman's holiday.

Capt. Jack Polkinghorne of Vallejo, long a rigger's helper at Mare Island Navy Yard, built the proud little bessel of 27 tons net during his spare time. And now the erstwhile navy man was realizing a long cherished ambition to rove the seas in a ship of his own.

There was delay caused by patrols of the coast guard closing the harbor while a few more cables for the Golden Gate Bridge were barged across. But at last the open sea was gained, the sails were hoisted, and the 65-foot craft was on her way.

Aboard besides the skipper was Jens Olawson, mate, Floyd Furlong, crew and Franklin Fromhagen, cabin boy, 16 years old, from the seafaring town of Belvedere. The voyage is for Hawaii, Papeete, the Fijiis, Samoa, Australia, India, Singapore and around Cape Horn to England. According to plans, the California will be home in about 15 months' time.

Autos Penetrate Another Frontier

Acme

New Bridge Connects Whidby Island, Washington

One of the first Public Works Administration projects in the Northwest levels what is said to be the westernmost frontier in the United States

Two spans, one from the mainland to an island in Puget Sound near Anacortes, Washington, the other from the island to the other island, Whidby, second largest in the United States, make available to motor traffic a large area of primeval beauty.

The two spans are of steel and concrete with an overall length of 2800 feet and 180 feet above water level in Deception Pass, a Puget Sound waterway. The bridge was recently opened to the public and is proving one of the most popular tours in the Northwest.

Slight Tinge of Red Found At University of Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Almost powerless from its inception through lack of financial ammunition, the "Red" investigation at the University of Wisconsin has ended in a qualified acquittal for the general student body and faculty, and a recommendation that un-American elements be expelled from the campus.

The findings of the investigating committee disclosed what was already common knowledge—that the University of Wisconsin includes among its student body of more than 8000 a small, noisy handful of radicals, perhaps 30 in all.

Hearings failed to develop any evidence of faculty attempts, in the classroom, to "indoctrinate" students. The committee report charged, however, that the regents and others of the administrative staff violated the intent of a state law prohibiting sectarian or partisan political instruction in the university by permitting radical groups to hold meetings in the Memorial Union, student activities building. At some of these meetings, as indicated by printed programs and other evidence presented, "The Internationale," and other communistic songs were sung.

Teachers Led Discussions

Whether the general student body was endangered by the influence of the groups sponsoring such gatherings remained a matter of difference of opinion between the investigators and the University administrators.

"It is difficult," the committee report said, "to discern the difference between teaching in the classroom and teaching in the union. In both places instructors and professors are present and lead the discussions."

The report specifically criticized Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the university, who was charged with being "friendly to communistic teachings," and Prof. Edward A. Ross, widely-known sociologist singled out, perhaps, because he has visited Soviet Russia more frequently than any other faculty member.

But both Dr. Frank and Dr. Ross repudiated any communistic leanings. Both, in common with other friends of the university, protested against the investigation and defended the policy of permiting radical groups to hold open meetings as consistent with the constitutional right of "freedom of speech and assembly." Moreover, as Dr. Frank stated, his attitude at a public mass meeting called as an indirect result of the investigation, "wherever mistaken zeal has destroyed this right, radical opinion has been driven underground where it has grown by leaps and bounds."

Democracy Defended

Dr. Ross, called before the committee, not only denied that the doctrine of Communism is taught at the university, but added assurance that he retains an "old-fashioned" faith in the fundamentals of American democracy.

"Have you ever advocated Communism for this country?" asked Senator E. F. Brunette (D) of Green Bay, chairman of the committee and author of the resolution under which the Senate undertook to investigate charges of "communistic activities and other subversive teachings."

"I have never advocated it for any society," Dr. Ross replied, and he added, "Keep this country's democracy, its secret ballot. Keep the press and speech free, and you won't be worrying about revolutions."

Academic Freedom

The committee, in its report, dismissed Dr. Ross's testimony, as bearing upon the reason for the investigation, as "worthless" and referred only to that portion in which Senator Brunette questioned him regarding his attitude toward a radical group meeting held in the Memorial Union at which the "Red Marching Song" and the "Internationale" were sung.

"They did not sing, however, the 'Star-Spangled Banner' or any other patriotic song at that meeting," Senator Brunette said. "Do you think it appropriate that in this building, which is dedicated to the memory of university men who made the supreme sacrifice in defense of their country, that anyone should conduct that kind of meeting, and sing that kind of songs?"

"I don't think," Dr. Ross answered, "that procedure hurt anybody whatever, and the university, in the meantime, maintained its position of independence and academic freedom."

House Refused Funds

The entire investigation of conditions at the university and other state-maintained institutions was launched in an atmosphere of frustration. Instigated, in part, by "scare" headlines in a certain section of the American press and in part by the state department of the American Legion, the inquiry was limited from the start by lack of support in the Progressive-controlled lower house of the Legislature.

The Legion's move, in annual convention at Wisconsin Rapids in 1934, was precipitated by an incident in Milwaukee on May 20 of that year, when after a meeting held by "Friends of the Soviet Union" at the Milwaukee Teachers College, a parade was held and seven of the marchers were reported to have left the ranks in an attempt to intimidate a storekeeper into removing a patriotic display placed in his shop window by the Legion.

Senator Brunette's resolution, authorizing a joint inquiry, was adopted by the Senate, but rejected by the Assembly. Then the upper house adopted a new resolution calling for an independent investigation by the Senate, and voted an appropriation for the purpose, but the House again declined to concur in the financial provisions and the committee proceeded without funds adequate, as its report stated, to subpoena necessary witnesses or to hold sessions elsewhere than in Madison.

Summary of Findings

Summarizing the results of its investigation, the committee said:

"Meetings of local chapters of national and international Communistic societies were held in university halls to such an extent and with such wide and noisy publicity that the university achieved the name of being a hotbed of un-American socialistic and communistic activity. Add to these facts that such advertisement became in the public eye its chief bid for fame and you have resulting a most undesirable and harmful notoriety.

"That it was not a true picture of the great mass of the professors, instructors and students who carried on in spite of such un-American influences, speaks volumes for the good sense and patriotism of the people of this State.

"The fault for such a condition must be laid at the doors of the administrative officers of the university. These men and women, whoever they were, are censurable for a lack of clear vision in relation to their duties and responsibilities."

PWA Funds Assure Rebuilt Schools For Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Success on the part of the board of education president, Mrs. Gertrude H. Rounsavelle, in obtaining preliminary federal funds in Washington, reclaimed from the discard plans for the complete reconstruction of Los Angeles city school buildings.

Until Aug. 29, all looked well for federal aid to the extent of 45 per cent of the $22,532,000 reconstruction program, which was to have been submitted to Washington for approval by the end of the year. But President Roosevelt's announcement on the sudden change of Public Works Administration policies shortened the deadline time for applications to be filed.

Board officials declared it would be impossible to comply with the new policy in such short time, because of the extensive survey work necessary, and so they dispatched Mrs. Rounsavelle, together with Kirck Kellogg, co-ordinator of the rehabilitation program, to Washington to plead for the funds.

At the time of the Roosevelt announcement, the board had authorized a district bond election to be held on Nov. 19, to raise the district's 55 per cent of the total cost.

The envoys were instructed to point out this fact, together with the hazard of earthquakes to children, dissatisfaction with the present necessity of tent schools, and the necessity of complying with the state building requirements, which had been made more demanding since most of the present buildings were erected.

In a telegram on Sept. 18 to the board of education secretary, H. E. Griffin, Mrs. Rounsavelle reported that checks totaling $218,854.54 had been air-mailed for preliminary work in the elementary and high school divisions. Authorized work included soil tests, surveys, engineer fees, architectural fees, office expense, permits, and advertising.

Mrs. Rounsavalle sent word that an additional $3,160,000 would be available the day after election. She requested the board to take necessary steps authorizing receipt of bids on all projects now ready to go with awards made subject to a successful election.

This is necessary, she explained, to place the greatest number of men at work in the shortest time. The election of Nov. 19 will propose an issue of $12,393,000 at 3 per cent, with the remainder of the cost to come from the Federal Government in the form of a PWA grant.

School buildings damaged by the March, 1933, earthquake have not been completely rehabilitated or replaced, although something like $12,000,000 has been spent as a PWA project. Increased enrollment has also accounted for cramped quarters, which have been temporarily relieved by the construction of tent classrooms.

Sheriff Explained His Failure In Little Sentence of 225 Words

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESCOTT, Ariz.—When George Tyng, who was a Yuma County deputy sheriff in 1873, failed to bring back a fugitive on whom he had been sent to serve a warrant for alleged theft of a coat, he required but one sentence to explain why. That "little" sentence, however, was about 225 words long.

A copy of Tyng's warrant return, one of the most unique of early-day Arizona legal documents, has just been added to the collection of Richard M. Lamson, Superior Court judge here. Tyng made everything clear in this fashion:

"Received the within process Arizona City, Jan., 1873, and served same by arresting defendant at Ehrenberg, A. T. (Arizona Territory) Jan. 31/73 but as defendant had no money and was broke myself and the county don't pay cash in advance, and no steamboat around and no calaboose here and defendant wouldn't walk down to Yuma all alone by himself and I wouldn't walk down with him and as he wouldn't stay arrested unless I boarded him which I had no money to do, and as he gave up the coat (value 45 cents currency—estimated) and he said he never stole it but Bryson gave it to him in presence of witnesses and that Bryson was a liar anyhow, and not knowing what to do with him, I did nothing more to him up to date beyond giving him excellent moral advice which he assured me was entirely unnecessary in his case, his life having been blameless and his reputation spotless as he could prove by the best men in Nevada and Idaho but have allowed him to run at large until a more favorable season when a steamboat happens to be here and will take scrip for his passage to Yuma and present the bill to supervisors themselves, which is nearly all I have done toward serving within process, though I would make return of the Balance were this process bigger on the back.

"FEES—Balance of what coat sells for after paying Justice fees."

Italians See British Interest In Ethiopia as Imperialistic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME — Italian opinion cannot accept that the rigid attitude assumed by Britain in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute is due alone to a sincere desire to uphold the Covenant of the League of Nations. On the contrary, Italians, no matter to what social class they belong, are convinced that this show of British concern for the League is just "a convenient screen to cover irritation that British interests in Ethiopia and thereabouts are disturbed by Italy."

All the assurances which have come from across the English Channel, those given by the British Government as well as those which have appeared in the most authoritative British newspapers, have not served to remove this conviction from the Italian people. The language of the Italian press has been unmistakable on this question. On this occasion it may truthfully be said that the Fascist press faithfully reflects Italian public opinion.

Believed Despite Denials

It has been said and, in spite of all denials, it is believed with the utmost good faith that the British opposition to Italian penetration in Ethiopia is due above all to the fear that England may definitely lose her chances in that country which she would like to win first by economic, and afterwards by political, penetration.

The Italian newspapers have published sensational revelations regarding economic concessions obtained by British citizens in Ethiopia to the detriment of the Italians who should have had the exclusive right to them; of British advisers who have the ear of the Negus of Ethiopia and encourage him in his hostility towards Italy; of secret military preparations on the part of England in her colonies bordering on Ethiopia for an eventual British occupation of Ethiopia herself; of British violations of the treaties concerning Ethiopia, and other similar things.

The truth and accuracy of these revelations are not questioned in this country. Moreover, it has been said that Britain is exclusively concerned with the effect which an Italian military conquest of Ethiopia would have upon the security of the sea route from Gibraltar to India. Once in possession of Ethiopia, Italy would have in northern and eastern Africa a vast colonial empire which could, in a not too distant future, cause serious anxiety to England in relation to her positions in the Mediterranean, in Egypt, the Sudan and the Red Sea.

England Not Menace

This possible eventual danger to England is seen very clearly in Italy, but at the same time it is emphasized that Italy has no intention of attacking or threatening the British Empire. Many people here wonder why England, once she herself has realized this danger, has not spoken out plainly to Italy of her anxiety and attempted to reach a friendly understanding before the situation becomes irreparably changed, instead of allegedly making a defense of the League of Nations the cover of her real ideas and intentions.

Britain and Italy have faced the Ethiopian problem from two entirely different standpoints which have forced them to take up opposing positions. Britain has based her attitude on the new international order formed after the World War and which had found expression in the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Briand-Kellogg Pact.

Italy, on her part, while proclaiming herself faithful to the fundamental ideas underlying both these instruments, feels the necessity of realizing in a practical manner her right to expansion, a right which, she says, has been formally recognized by England herself. This right, she affirms, has been exercised in the past by other great nations.

Everyone, Italians contend, knows how the British Empire was built. Now Italy would follow her example.

It is held here that there was a very recent opportunity of giving to Italy, a country with a growing population and poor in raw materials, some colony and mandate. She received nothing. Italy came away from Versailles with empty hands. German colonies and Turkish territories, it is alleged, were divided between nations which already had too many colonies.

Versailles Mistake

In neglecting Italy, the view is held, a mistake was committed at Versailles, the consequences of which are now being paid for. Italy is looking after herself now. She is availing herself of a right of a great and civilized nation, and is also obeying a necessity. This is what every Italian with whom one may discuss the Ethiopian question says.

And if the suggestion is made that Italy might obtain room to expand in Ethiopia without recourse to force, an Italian will quickly reply, as the Italian Government has already made known at Geneva, that Italy has waited too long without ever receiving anything, and that she has no more trust in any new promises of the Ethiopian Government. In the past, she contends, she has had too many proofs of bad faith to be able to believe now that Ethiopia has all at once changed her policy.

Diplomacy, it is urged, has failed completely in its attempt to regulate the relations between Italy and Ethiopia. The only thing left to Italy to safeguard her rights and interests in Ethiopia is held to be to compel Ethiopia to accept them by force.

Rural Problems Found Increased By 'City' Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—City folks who move to the smaller farms only tend to complicate the rural problem, economically and socially, it was brought out here at the convention of the American Country Life Association, just closed.

"It is a distinct function of the rural family," declared C. J. Galpin, honorary president of the association, "to send a quota of its youth to the cities, even as they send wheat, corn, cattle and cotton, because there is not enough youth grown in the cities, just as there is not enough farm products."

The American Country Life Association, an independent, voluntary group seeking betterment of farm living conditions, held its meeting following a one-day session sponsored by the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, called the Rural Life Conference. This and the country life meeting dealt with social and economic problems of the farm.

Carl C. Taylor, Federal Rural Resettlement Director in Washington, was re-elected president of the association. Among the directors elected or re-elected was L. J. Tabor, Master of the National Grange.

The failure of early relief activities in rural areas was largely the result of failure of county governments to function properly, said Dr. Herman G. James, president of Ohio University, at Athena, Ohio. He described county government as the "dark continent of American politics and a somber if not sordid corner of the American political arena."

Ernest Burnham of Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich., pointed out the importance of reconciliation of institutional life with community life, declaring that the purpose of state universities is to reach everyone in the State, whether or not they "ever see the inside of a college classroom."

"The rural community," he said, "is on the threshold of an epoch that will rank with the historic epochs of all time. But its advances over the past will not be taken as anything more than a step in the right direction."

Fiji Islander Sees Benefit in Century Of Christian Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Addressing the Legacy Club, Joni Legua, a full-blooded Fijian, who will his brother is engaged in delegation work in Australia, told the story of how Fiji had made great progress the last 100 years as the result of Christian teaching.

Mr. Legua, who is a fine physical and intellectual Fijian, said proudly that he was a living product of the advancement of that nation. He was educated in the District Training College in Fiji and had charge of the largest Government school on the main island. He and his wife teach about 120 childen.

Mr. Legua told the Legacy Club that before Christianity came to Fiji, it was not safe to live there and women and children were despised and neglected. There was no written language for the people and no school, but the effect of Christian teaching had changed all that.

Schools had been erected and a general system of education adopted. At the end of 1900, the Fijian population was decreasing at the rate of more than 1000 a year, but now it is increasing by 2000 yearly.

Geologists Urge Drilling for Oil In West Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Drilling for oil in the Kimberley division of Western Australia is proposed by geologists, whose survey discloses a strong likelihood of success.

The most energetic exploration in this area for some time has been the Freney Oil Company. Operations are continuing in the Erskine, Edgar, and Poole ranges in the Derby district, now that assistance has been jointly extended by the Federal and State Governments to the amount of £5000. Another £2500 has been voted by the company to carry out a geological survey.

At Mt. Wynne, satisfactory and promising results have been secured, and from the present stage, Dr. Arthur Wade is to carry on. He will endeavor to locate the line of oil-bearing strata which has been lost through earth movements. That the dome structures already found in and adjacent to the Erskine Ranges would justify drilling were the lines of strata not broken, is Dr. Wade's opinion. This opinion is supported by Doctors Lee and Gray, who recently visited the areas under instructions from Sir John Cadman on behalf of Anglo-Persian oil interests.

These two British geologists made their surveys from the air, and later Dr. Wade covered the same area and confirmed by aerial examination his original opinions. Proposing drilling, Dr. Wade is confident the type of country is oil bearing.

A party of 12 men is at present employed, but funds are by no means sufficient to carry on longer than the completion of Dr. Wade's present program of drilling tests. The Freney Oil Company is exclusively Western Australian.

Arizona Students Crowd University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Registration of nearly 2400 students fo rthe 1935-36 terms, with consequent congestion of dormitories, laboratories and class rooms, confronts the University of Arizona. This is by far the largest student body in the institution's history. It would be crowded with 1500.

No relief is in sight until February, when two units of the $400,000 building program, financed with a PWA loan, are due to be completed.

A contract for the women's building and administration building has just been let to the M. M. Sundt Company, Tucson, for $230,000. They cannot be finished until next summer. Architects' plans for the new auditorium, infirmary and stables have just been approved by the board of regents, and bids will be called for at once.

Business and Industry

Auction Sale of Van Sweringen Brothers $7,000,000 Securities

Commerce and Finance

Buying of Motor Shares Features Market Dealings

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Buying in the motors and automotive equipment shares helped enliven today's stock market. Some of the utilities also pushed up briskly and various specialties were in demand.

In the early dealings gains of fractions to a point or more predominated, and the activity was more pronounced than in recent sessions.

Among the principal advances were those of General Motors, Chrysler, Briggs Mfg., Murray Corp., Stewart-Warner, Borg-Warner, Electric Auto-Lite, Owens - Illinois, American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Case, du Pont, Western Union, American Water Works, Radio preferred B, Libby, McNeil & Libby, Johns-Manville and American Woolen preferred.

Most of the metals and rails were narrow. Consolidated Gas was a feature with a jump of about 2 points.

Traders, aside from paying close attention to the confused foreign situation, did not neglect domestic trade and industrial developments.

The magazine Steel in a survey of activities declared the automobile industry holds the key to operations. The publication expected the barrier to the upward trend of the operating rate to be removed within a few days when the manufacturers release their material orders.

From the lowest point of the year for the week ended Sept. 21, the production of automobiles turned upward with an output of 15,994 units last week. A year ago production was 37,234 units. The estimates were by Cram's.

Experts in the automotive field believed the low point for the between-models season has been reached, and they anticipate a gradual pick-up in production to a peak for the 1936 models sometime in November or December.

Foreign exchanges opened steady with sterling quoted at $4.91¼, off ¼ of a cent. French francs at 6.59⅛ cents, off .00⅛ of a cent, and the Italian lira was unchanged.

Call money renewed at ¼ of 1 per cent.

The trading pace slowed in the second hour, and a few soft spots developed, but the list, as a whole, displayed resistance to profit-taking. Public Service of N. J., Swift & Co., and N. Y. Central edged up slightly. At the same time, New Haven preferred dropped 3 points, and the common was off about 1. United Fruit also yielded 2.

Bonds in a Narrow Groove

The bond market continued in a very narrow range pricewise today. Barring special interest in a few widely scattered groups of corporate classifications trading was at a slow pace through the forenoon.

Rails had support in spots. Over the carrier list as a whole, however, traders moved cautiously as if less favorably impressed with the general run of secondary obligations because of reported inability of certain roads under trusteeship to proceed immediately with reorganization plans. Deferment of readjustment was associated with a slow recovery in earnings by the affected roads.

U. S. Governments were dull with values showing little change. Treasury 3¼s of 1942 and Home Owners Loan Corp. 2¾s were slightly lower.

Small gains were picked up by American Smelting 5s which sold at 100¼, Santa Fe 4s at 109, St. Paul 5s at 11⅝, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s at 95⅛, Great Northern 4½s at 91½, International Telephone 5s at 71, North American 5s at 101¼ and Southern Railway 4s at 42½.

Declines ranging from ¼ to ½ point appeared in Chile Copper 5s, Erie 5s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, National Dairy Products 5¼s, Northern Pacific 4s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

The European bloc in the foreign list slanted downward, but losses were not heavy, except in German 7s which yielded 1½ points to 34⅞.

Cotton Cloth Sales Volume

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic cotton mills have sold a volume of cloth about equal to production during the last two weeks, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. This enabled the mills to maintain the improvement noted in August and early September, when sales exceeded current production, the exchange said. English and Japanese mills have sold more than they produced in the last fortnight, it was stated.

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Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Tuesday
Anchor Cap Corp.
Beneficial Industrial Loan
Cerro de Pasco
Century Ribbon Mills
Homestake Mining
Maytag Company

Wednesday
Amer. Agricultural Chemical
Amer. Smelting & Refining
Atlas Powder
Corn Exchange Bank & Trust
Loew's, Inc.
Solvay American Investment
West Penn Electric

Thursday
Columbia Gas & Electric

Friday
Briggs Manufacturing

Saturday
Outlet Company

Back Dividends Of U. S. Steel Corp. May Be Paid Off

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co., says disqussions have been going on recently in various quarters concerning the prospect for paying off accumulated dividends on United States Steel Corporation's preferred stock.

The latest talk, the agency says, is that something may be done eventually with the capitalization for the purpose of getting these accumulations out of the way.

As of Dec. 31, next, the corporation will owe its preferred stockholders $16.25 a share in back dividends which calls for an outlay of $58,545,679 to pay off.

There has been no intimation on the subject from authoritative sources, the agency says, adding that the management would naturally wish to withhold comment until something more definite had been worked out.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. ago
Stock Exch	¼%	½%	1%
Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	¾%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	65¾c	65¾c	32c
Time loans —			
60-90 days	¼@1	¾@1	¾@1
4-6 months	¼@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½
4 months	½	½@ ½	⅝@ ¾
5-6 months	⅝	⅝@ ¾	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	1/16@1	1/16@ 1/16	1/16@ 1/16
3 mos bills	⅜	⅛@ ⅜	⅛
Bar silver	29 1/16d	29 1/16d	30 3/16d
Bar gold	141s 6½d	141s 6d	145s 3d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1⅞@2	2 @2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Bucharest	4½%
Boston	2	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	1½	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	2
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	3
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Rome	5
Amsterdam	6	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Warsaw	5
Brussels	2½	Vienna	4

Valuation of the Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Sep.28	Sep.27	Sep.26	Sep.25	Sep.24
High	100.6	100.7	100.6	100.6	100.6
Low	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.5	100.5
Last	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.5	100.5

Range since legal devaluation:
High—107.6 Low—99.04
Feb. 5, 1934 April 21, 1934.

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.43 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Sept. 27 was: Receipts, $16,899,458; expenditures, $28,781,879; balance, $1,805,796,950. Customs receipts for the month, $26,539,716. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $981,904,981; expenditures, $1,805,480,379 (including $889,890,416 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $823,575,398. Gross debt, $29,426,508,840, a decrease of $3,170,321 under the previous day. Gold assets, $9,325,976,086.

Cotton Prices

New York
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	12:15 p.m.	Net Chg.
October	10.47	10.50	10.47	10.48	+.02
December	10.43	10.47	10.42	10.44	..
January	10.46	10.48	10.46	10.48	..
March	10.54	10.56	10.53	10.55	..
May	10.62	10.63	10.61	10.62	—.01

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
October	5.80	5.88	5.84	5.86	+.02
January	5.79	5.79	5.75	5.77	+.01
March	5.82	5.82	5.78	5.80	+.03
May	5.84	5.84	5.80	5.81	+.01
July	5.83	5.83	5.81	5.81	..

Tone at close steady.

Boston Consolidated Gas

For the 12 months ended Aug. 31 the Boston Consolidated Gas Company shows a total net income of $1,581,613. This compares with $1,998,114 for the like period of the year previous.

Van Sweringen System's Destiny In Balance Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Van Sweringen brothers of Cleveland, and their new financial backers dug deeply into their resources today to regain the collateral back of their vast railroad empire.

They had to see the auctioneer to do it.

Securities of the Van Sweringen properties, with a current value of something like $7,000,000, representing the key to control, are being entrusted to the auctioneer by J. P. Morgan & Co., and associates to satisfy a loan and accrued interest obligation of approximately $48,000,000.

The decision to place the securities under the hammer was with the full consent of the brothers, O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen.

The $3,000,000,000 corporate structure reared by the brothers during the 1920's had been only nominally in their control since 1930.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Auction of the Van Sweringen railroad empire control was closely watched today by the Senate Committee charged with investigating railroad financing.

One of the chief functions assigned the committee by the Senate was to study relations between the railroads and their bankers. The committee already has begun an inquiry into the Van Sweringen system and its bankers.

Committee agents have been directed to be on hand for the auction and be ready to report what they can learn of this latest development in the dramatic story of the concentrated control over properties estimated to have a book value in excess of $3,000,000,000.

Motorcar Output For Week Has Rise

DETROIT, Sept. 30 (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., in its weekly analysis of the motorcar industry today, estimates factory output for the week ended Sept. 28 at 15,994 cars and trucks, compared with 12,600 the preceding week and 37,234 in the like week of 1934.

The report says the upturn is due to the fact several plants have reopened and started manufacture of 1936 models. The increase, it adds, probably will continue during the next few months.

R. L. Polk & Co., reporting on new car registrations, says that new car sales during August totaled 233,851, and new trucks and commercial cars 50,355.

The eight months' total of new truck sales this year is given as 355,661 units, exceeded only once in history of the industry when the first eight months of 1929 saw 373,692 units sold.

Pronounced Strength Is Shown by Wheat

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP)—Wheat showed a pronounced upward price trend in Chicago early today, responsive to unexpected strength of the Liverpool market. Cables said Liverpool quotations were strong owing to the serious political situation in Europe and because of scantiness of stocks of wheat at Liverpool.

Opening ¾-1¼ cents higher, December 98⅞-99, Chicago wheat futures scored additional gains soon. Corn started ⅝ off to ¼ up, December 57¼-⅜, and then altered a little.

Opening grain prices were: Wheat: Dec. 98⅞-99; May 99-99¼. Corn: Sept. 82½-¾; Dec. 57¼-⅜; May 57¼-⅜. Oats: Sept. 28⅛-¼; Dec. 28⅛-¼; May 29-29⅛.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Stock Rate	Per- riod	Pay- able	Stock of Record
Kress (SH) & Co.	50c	Nov.	1	Oct. 10
Accumulated				
Amer Bakeries Corp, Class A*		Oct.	1	—
Regular				
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 5
Eureka Pipe Line	$1	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Kress (SH) & Co.	25c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 10
Do special pf	15c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 10
Lincoln Tel & Tel	$1.75	Q Oct.	10	Sept. 30
Do 6% pf. A	$1.50	Q Nov.	10	Oct. 31
Owens Ill Glass	$1	Q Nov.	15	Oct. 30
St. Louis Rocky Mt & Pac	25c	.. Oct.	21	Oct. 5
Scott Paper 7% pf A	$1.75	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 17
Do 6% pf B	$1.50	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 17
South Calif Edison, Ltd	37½c	Q Nov.	15	Oct. 20

London Wool Sales

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Offerings at the wool auction today amounted to 6932 bales, of which 5785 were sold. Many miscellaneous greasies were in good demand, and continental competition was good at firm limits. All types of crossbreds were sold mostly to the home trade and Germany. Sellers' limits were firm.

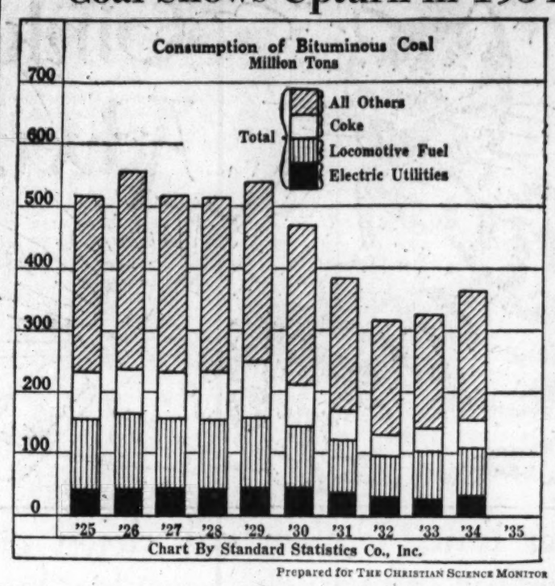
Week's Sales of U. S. Bonds

(Transactions for the Week Ended Sept. 28)
Changes in 32ds of 1 Per Cent

Range 1935 High	Range 1935 Low	Sales in 1000s	Liberty Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
104.16	100.8	265	4th 4¼s, '33-38	100.16	100.9	100.12	+ .3
104.5	100.7	4	4th 4¼s, reg	100.8	100.7	100.8	+ .1
			Treasury Bonds				
107.7	113.6	132	4¼s, 1947-52	114.15	113.26	114.13	+ .15
117.2	113.24	2	4¼s, reg	113.24	113.24	113.24	+1.12
112.8	108.24	316	4s, 1944-54	110.00	109.13	110.00	+ .20
110.25	107.00	240	3⅜s, 1946-56	108.14	108.00	108.12	+ .12
107.29	103.28	72	3⅜s, 1943-47	105.8	104.30	105.6	+ .7
108.23	104.15	101	3⅜s, 1940-43	106.10	106.00	106.10	+ .10
108.28	104.14	345	3⅜s, 1941-43	106.20	106.6	106.14	+ .10
106.19	102.24	784	3¼s, 1944-46	104.00	103.15	103.30	+ .12
106.11	103.14	2	3¼s, '44-46, reg	103.24	103.14	103.24	— .24
108.28	104.18	303½	3¼s, 1941	107.00	106.16	106.28	+ .16
106.28	102.28	271½	4¼s-3¼s, '43-45	104.12	103.29	104.10	+ .10
106.23	103.24	1	4¼s-3¼s, '43-45, regs7d	103.28	103.28	103.28	..
105.9	101.15	510 1-5	3½s, 1949-52	103.28	102.10	102.27	+ .17
105.11	101.26	87	3½s, 1946-49	103.00	102.13	103.00	+ .17
104.19	100.20	328½	3s, 1951-55	102.13	101.18	102.13	+ .27
101.12	99.8	5	2¾s, '55-60, reg	99.19	99.19	99.19	+ .10
104.10	100.20	906	3s, 1946-48	103.1	101.8	101.25	+ .15
103.29	103.13	1	3s, '46-48, reg s7d	101.14	101.14	101.14	..
101.28	98.30	1145 1-5	2¾s, 1955-60	99.27	99.1	99.21	+ .22
100.7	99.26	472	2¾s, 1945-47	100.7	99.30	100.6	+ .7
			Federal Farm Mortgage Bonds				
104.5	101.14	569 4-5	3¼s, 1944-64	102.00	101.20	101.31	+ .10
102.20	99.16	518 1-10	3s, 1944-49	100.10	99.19	100.10	+ .23
102.24	100.00	213 9-10	3s, 1942-47	100.19	100.4	100.19	+ .12
101.20	98.24	206 9-10	2¾s, 1942-47	99.16	98.24	99.12	+ .14
			Home Owners Loan Bonds				
102.16	99.16	1041 4-5	3s, 1944-52	100.8	99.17	100.2	+ .16
101.6	96.20	1177	2¾s, 1939-49	99.5	98.7	98.29	+ .22
100.31	98.25	1	2¾s, '39-49, reg	98.26	98.26	98.26	—2.5

Total sales—$10,022,400

Consumption of Bituminous Coal Shows Upturn in 1934



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Under normal conditions, the railroad industry accounts for roughly 25 per cent of total bituminous coal consumption. This is followed in importance by the coke division (both by-product and beehive) with 17 per cent. The electric utility field uses approximately 9 per cent; in the general industrial field, the steel industry and the stone, clay and glass products industries each contribute about 5 per cent of the total.

Domestic and other uses, which account for roughly 20 per cent of the total, include, in addition to home consumption, such items as the heating of large buildings, public institutions and numerous small users not classified as to industry.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The stock market recovered slowly but firmly from its sharp sell-off of the previous week. The averages covered the "gap" in the indices made by the previous week's drop, as chart-readers anticipated, and then continued slowly upward in quiet trading. It was helped by the optimistic business prediction of Joseph P. Kennedy, retired chairman of the SEC, who was once a very successful market operator, and by the news of continued good business, including in particular the steady climb of the electric power output figures to the highest level since 1929.

Bond Decline Halted

The government bond market also halted its six-weeks decline and moved slowly upward. The new 2¾ per cent 12-10-year bonds offered in exchange for the called Fourth Libertys rose above par, reinstating the profit inducement to exchange. The municipal bond market, which has been declining in sympathy with the government bond market, likewise rallied, particularly under the stimulus of the very favorable reception given to the $30,000,000 offering of bonds by the State of New York.

While the uptrend in the listed securities markets was slow and quiet, the new capital market was lively, total offerings reaching approximately 130,000,000, against $71,000,000 the previous week and only $5,300,000 the corresponding week of last year. It was the eighth week of 1935 in which total offerings have exceeded $100,000,000.

The offerings were entirely restricted to the utility and the tax-exempt field. Refunding operations on a large scale were undertaken by several utilities, including Consumers Power, Pacific Gas & Electric, and Detroit Edison. The largest municipal offering was $30,000,000 for the State of New York. Most of the issues were immediately sold. New York had to pay an average of 2.146 per cent for its one to ten year bonds, a slightly higher yield than the 1.834 per cent it had to pay for a somewhat similar offering a year or so ago.

Increased Financing

A number of large issues were registered with the SEC during the week. Among these the Anaconda issue of $55,000,000 drew interest on account of the peculiar indenture by which bond retirements will increase in good business and decrease in hard times. Anaconda took advantage of the boom of 1929 to retire its then outstanding bonds with the proceeds of stock sales at prices far above the present level. It is now taking advantage of a good bond market to refund some short-term notes which it issued in the trough of the depression.

Another issue registered last week, $45,000,000 of Illinois Bell Telephone 3½ per cent refunding mortgage bonds, drew attention for three important reasons. It marks the beginning of American Telephone system refunding which may run into the hundreds if millions of dollars. It marks the resumption of the underwriting connection between Morgan interests and the A. T. & T. And it will be the first issue to use the new "newspaper prospectus." The SEC has ruled that a certain amount of information may be published in newspapers in connection with an offering.

The weakness in the foreign exchanges, particularly the guilder, continued, with further heavy movements of gold to New York, bringing the total engaged for shipment since Sept. 9 to slightly over $200,000,000, of which $80,000,000 was engaged in France, $54,000,000 in England, and $53,000,000 in Holland.

Utility issues were rather quiet in spite of the important news of the meeting between SEC and holding company officials, and the heated exchanges in court at Baltimore.

Federal Immunity

There was much sardonic comment in the Street over the current advertising campaign of the Treasury in Collier's, Saturday Evening Post and other magazines to sell the baby bonds whose sale has not fulfilled expectations. These advertisements take liberties with the facts such as would not be countenanced by the Government in the advertising of an offering of private bonds. Obligations of the United States and of states and cities are exempt from the operation of the Securities Act. Wall Street points out cynically that much of the New Deal legislation carries this curious double standard of ethics. The "yardstick" power and light plants of the Government are exempted from the accounting requirements of private companies; the security offerings of the Government are likewise exempted; private holding companies are under attack but the Government is going into the same corporate operations; more publicity is now expected of Federal Reserve money operations but the Government Stabilization Fund is legally permitted to buy and sell anything it wishes in complete secrecy.

There was approval of the Treasury's change in policy in issuing its weekly bills. It apparently intends to borrow $50,000,000 a week more than it pays off. At present its bill issues are all in $50,000,000 blocks; the present policy will raise them to $100,000,000. The Treasury did the same thing from last winter to last June, then reversed it. One of the reasons for the last change is the probability that more cash will be needed for the Oct. 15 retirement of Fourth Liberty bonds than had been expected. Conversion is still lagging.

Two Standards of Ethics

A still further example of the double standard in Government dealings is noted in the Street in connection with the Federal Housing Administration. The latter is trying to get banks to engage in "self-dealings" with trust customers, a practice which has been condemned by the Federal Reserve Board, the FDIC, and the Comptroller of the Currency. The purpose is to create a larger market for FHA mortgages.

The Street awaits the Van Sweringen auction at 3.30 this afternoon with great interest. The most important bloc of securities involved in the sale of the collateral for the $51,000,000 owed by the Van Sweringen brothers to J. P. Morgan & Co., and a number of large New York and Cleveland banks is the 51 per cent of 2,064,000 shares of Alleghany Corporation, with a current market value of around $3,100,000. It is expected that backers will have been found by the Van Sweringens to buy the stock.

A report comes from Cleveland, Ohio, that financial circles there believe that Mid-American Corporation, just chartered, will bid for the Van Sweringen brothers. Railroad holding companies are now under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commitee. Alleghany Corporation is in bankruptcy. Whoever buys in the controlling stock will have to deal with a fine assortment of difficulties in the shape of bankruptcy red tape, Commerce Commission, and railroad operating deficits.

Rallies in World Wheat Prices Of Short Duration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—Prices for wheat in all the leading world markets were reactionary last week, and rallies have been short lived.

At the same time, on the setbacks at Chicago there has been evidence of reinstatement of long lines sold out a while back on the extreme bulge, and there also has been absorption by mills in the way of removal of hedges against flour sales.

Flour business has been much more active, and in the Southwest there has been more trade than any previous week on the crop.

This has helped steady the market for futures, offsetting in part the hedges against current receipts, which also have continued heavy.

The reaction in prices was largely due to the heavy profit taking and to the overbought conditions resulting from the almost perpendicular advanced in the preceding week or two.

At present the heaviest weight of receipts of the year is on the Canadian market, and in this country the primary movement also continues heavy, although showing a considerable falling off the past week.

Hedging at Winnipeg is being counteracted to some extent by the improvement in the export demand, and it is expected that clearances from Canada from now on will show considerable expansion.

Argentine Crop

Drought conditions have not been relieved in Argentina, and while there seemed to be some prospect for a break in the weather, September has been a decidedly dry month in that country, and in all provinces execept Buenos Aires the condition of wheat is discouraging. Officially the acreage has been placed at 14,000,000 acres compared with 18,800,000 acres a year ago, but owing to the drought continuing through September it is likely that there will be heavy abandonment.

Argentine markets have reached more than the other markets, but the advances in those markets also were larger. At the same time Argentine prices for cash wheat have worked within close range of the Canadian prices which in itself shows the change in the world's situation.

For the week Argentine and Australian exports were only 2,890,000 bushels compared with 6,674,000 bushels a year ago, and of this week's shipments more went to non-European countries than to Europe. This difference in shipments it is believed will continue for the coming season.

Neither Argentina or Australia will have more than a nominal carryover, and recent Australian estimates predict a smaller crop than last year.

Estimates of the Canadian yield of wheat have not been altered much by late surveys o fthe crop.

Cash Wheat Situation

The unusual cash wheat situation in this country is reflected by continued high premiums for hard winters and springs, and the surprising feature of the situation is that red winters, which were expected to be a drag on the market at least during the forepart of the season, have been in good demand, with mills in various parts of the country taking the wheat.

As a result No. 2 red winter at Chicago is now selling at premiums of 3½ to 5c over the September, and the September has gone to a premium over the other deliveries at Chicago.

The most remarkable thing in regard to the cash wheat situation in domestic markets is that premiums have been maintained since the first of the crop year, notwithstanding a heavy run at primary points has continued longer than expected.

A frost scare resulted in a brisk upturn in new crop deliveries of corn, but the market receded later when it was found the damage, if any, was nomnal. The September advanced to a new high, the crop at 85c, but at that point met rather free selling. So far there have been no deliveries on September contracts. The December is selling at tremendous discounts under the old crop basis, while there is no assurance of any big run to terminals prior to December.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Foreign

London: Without the usual week-end accumulation of orders, owing to political uncertainties, trading was quiet on the stock exchange today. Some professional selling caused gilt-edged securities to ease, while other sections drooped, due to lack of support. A few industrials were supported. The market closed irregular.

Paris: A selling wave on the Bourse today, due to uneasiness over the Italian-Ethiopian and Memel situations, augmented by the usual month-end liquidation, drove prices lower. Rentes, bank stocks and most industrial and international issues declined. The closing was heavy.

Berlin: Trading was listless throughout today's session on the Boerse. The closing was quiet with prices lower.

Wages During August Highest Since 1933

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 30

THE National Industrial Conference Board in a survey today found that average hourly wages in August were at the highest point since the upward movement in the classification begun in the summer of 1933.

An advance of 0.5 of 1 per cent from July to August placed average hourly earning at 60.1 cents in the 25 manufacturing industries covered by the board's survey.

"While usually there is little change in manufacturing activity in August, as compared with July, in August of this year an accelerated pace was noted," it was declared.

Noting that the improvement was fairly general, the board stated total man-hours worked were 3.1 per cent greater in August than July, the number of employees was 1.0 per cent higher, and the combined pay rolls were 3.4 per cent larger.

"This increase in the number of hours worked, together with the increase in the average hourly earnings, raised average weekly earnings from $21.75 in July to $22.28 in August, or 2.4 per cent," it was found.

Steel Operations And Prices Hold On Stable Basis

By H. A. Knight
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—The same stability which has characterized most of the year to date in the steel industry is still apparent. The pace officially rose six tenths of a point last week, or to 48.9 per cent, according to the prediction of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The rise of the past week following declines of preceding weeks would indicate that the industry has no trend, and that conditions are well balanced and stable.

Purchasing of steel by the automobile makers is slower than many had expected for this time of year. However, various makers are making revisions in design and have encountered various difficutlies which has kept them back from launching into serious production of 1936 models.

Tin Plate Output Off

It is difficult to single out any particular steel demand as being outstanding, purchasing being very diversified and with most leading consuming lines rather lethargic in purchasing. Tin plate production is down to 50 per cent of capacity, and will probably decline further over the rest of the year.

Total awards of fabricated structural steel, fabricated steel plate and sheet steel piling have together surpassed those for the corresponding period of last year. Now that the President has amended the ruling whereby the limit for materials of $1400 per man per year does not longer apply the grade crossing elimination program may proceed unhampered.

Pig iron business continues to be more spectacular than that in finished steel. Sales in the Chicago district this month are about three and a half times the volume of March which was the best month of the year to date. Shipments in the West are about 40 per cent ahead of those in August. Even in the slow-moving New York pig iron district salesmen who travel among the foundries find a distinct improvement during the past 10 days.

Prices May Rise

Virtually all pig iron users who can arrange the financing are purchasing large quantities for future use. It is expected that coal labor troubles will result in the cost of coal mining being raised at least 15 cents a ton.

Many iron users expect that the price of pig iron will be lifted 50 cents a ton before the end of the year. The last change in the iron price was on July 1, 1934 when an advance of $1 a ton was put into effect.

Pig iron sales in the New York district last week are estimated at 7,000 tons, one of the second best weeks of the year to date.

Iron and steel scrap exports are declining quite rapidly. Those in August were 24 per cent under July and further declines over the rest of the year are expected, mainly because Japan and Italy are not buying as freely as formerly. Practically the only shipments being made to Japan are those on old contracts. Italy desires more scrap but is not able to finance larger purchases because of exchange difficulties.

To the Holders of Manitoba Power Company

Limited

5½% First Mortgage Bonds

Series "A" Due 1951 *Series "B" Due 1952*

MANITOBA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED is one of five companies in the Winnipeg Electric group.

THE General Plan of Consolidation and Readjustment for these companies has now been formally approved by the bondholders of all the companies except Manitoba Power Company, Limited.

THE original meeting of Manitoba Power bondholders was adjourned to October 10, 1935, because there was not a sufficient amount of bonds represented to comply with certain unusually exacting provisions of the Trust Deed.

IT is distinctly in your interest for the adoption of the Plan to be facilitated by its approval at the meeting on October 10, 1935.

FOLLOWING this approval the necessary shareholders' meetings will be called as soon as possible. Upon the Plan becoming operative, steps will be taken forthwith to effect the exchange of your bonds for the new General Mortgage Bonds under the Plan on which interest will accrue from January 2, 1935. The accrued interest will be paid at the time the exchange is made.

NO bondholder will suffer any disadvantage by promptly sending in his proxy, nor can any bondholder obtain any advantage over others by deferring action, because if the Plan is approved, it will become binding on all the bondholders and others concerned, and if it is not approved, it cannot be carried out.

Whether the amount of your holdings is large or small you should send in your proxy immediately.

For a copy of the Plan, proxy forms or additional information of any kind, communicate at once with the nearest one of the following:

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

AGENCY BANK OF MONTREAL
64 Wall Street, New York City

AGENCY THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
68 William Street, New York City

MANITOBA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED
Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg, Man.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Wilhelmina and the Poffertjes

By **Janet P. Johl**

Part One

WILHELMINA was a buxom little Dutch girl, with round, rosy cheeks, great blue eyes, and flaxen hair. She lived with her mother in a tiny red brick house, with a steep, pointed roof, which was but one of a long row of tiny red brick houses.

In every house the glass windows sparkled and the muslin curtains were as white as snow. Wilhelmina's mother was very proud of their little home, and she scoured the pots and pans, the woodwork, the door and even the sidewalk. Every morning she went outside with her long-handled brush and her pail, like all the other busy Dutch housewives, and scrubbed the pavements and the steps until they shone. And, of course, Wilhelmina helped her mother keep their house tidy and very clean.

Wilhelmina was usually very happy, her round, stolid Dutch face a wreath of smiles from morning until night. Because she was so happy, she looked very pretty in her Dutch costume. A close-fitting white lace cap, stiffly starched, covered her yellow hair, and five full woolen skirts, the top one black, fell down to her ankles. Her white muslin blouse had short tight sleeves, and she had a necklace of bright pink coral beads. She wore wooden shoes, or "klompen."

As the country roads were paved in the center with bumpy stones, and the lowlands were often wet, the wooden shoes were very convenient. Wilhelmina always left her "klompen" outside the door of her house, as all Dutch people do, so that in front of every door, on the row of little red brick houses, there were rows of wooden shoes of all sizes.

A Land of Fields and Canals

Wilhelmina's father was the captain of a canal boat and he was often away for weeks at a time. Holland, or The Netherlands, as the Dutch people call their country, because "nether" means "low" in their language, is indeed a low, flat land, which was at one time mostly under water. By hard work, the Dutch people were able to divide the land into fields by means of canals running this way and that, connecting the towns and the cities, and finally leading out into the sea. Black and white cows graze contentedly in the green fields, and windmills with great sail-like arms dot the entire countryside, making Holland very picturesque. In the winter the canals freeze, and then the people go about on ice skates.

This story begins in the winter season, the year that Wilhelmina was 9 years old. Wilhelmina's father did not earn very much money on his boat that year, and although he had hoped to be able to buy some new ice skates for Wilhelmina, he found that he did not have sufficient money to do so. He was not even able to buy a new jacket for Wilhelmina's mother to keep her warm in the crisp, frosty days, when the cold winds blew in from the sea.

So Wilhelmina, who was generally so very happy, was quite sad when the days grew colder and colder, and the ice began to freeze on the canals. She could not bear to think of the other children skating up and down, racing with each other, their skates flashing in the winter sunlight.

The Little Poffertje Seller

One day as Wilhelmina's mother was scouring and polishing the pots and the pans, she glanced over toward Wilhelmina, who was dusting, and saw the little girl brush away a tear. Wilhelmina's mother stopped her work.

"What is the matter, Mina?" she asked fondly. "Lately you are no longer happy. Is something bothering you?"

Wilhelmina did not like to tell her mother that she was unhappy because she could not have any ice skates, but she felt so saddened that she could not help bursting into tears.

Her mother took her into her arms. "Come now, little one," she comforted her, "tell mother what the trouble is."

"I am the only child without skates," sobbed Wilhelmina. "I cannot wear the old ones any longer. Oh, what shall I do?"

"So that is it," Wilhelmina's mother thought for a long moment. "Well, we shall surely find some way to help that situation." She hugged the little girl close and wiped away her tears.

"I know what we might do," she said at last. "And we would not have to ask father to help us, for he gives us every penny he earns for food and fuel. How would you like to sell some poffertjes to the children on the canal, after school?"

"Oh, mother," cried Wilhelmina, "that's a wonderful idea! Everyone loves poffertjes."

"I have a little old stove that will be just the thing," said Wilhelmina's mother. "And I will lend you my poffertje pan. I am sure you could earn enough to buy your own skates."

Wilhelmina was so delighted that she hummed a little song to herself as she clattered along the bumpy road on her way to school. She even chose the spot, by the blue bridge that went across the canal, where she would set up her little stove.

That day Wilhelmina hurried home as fast as she could. Her mother had the little stove ready, scoured and shiny. She also had a pail of batter to make the poffertjes and two little blue crocks, one with butter and one with sugar to spread on the little cakes after they were baked.

(To be concluded next Monday)

Tinker's Adventures

13. At supper time, Tinker sat down on a stone, took a sardine sandwich from his bundle and ate it. It was all he had been able to bring. Then he licked his whiskers clean, sighed deeply, and took to the road again.

14. It grew pitch black with woods on each side of the road but Tinker's eyes were like two little lanterns. There was an owl in a hollow tree. "Who are you?" said the owl. "Tinker, going home," said Tinker. "You're too big to eat," said the owl in a disappointed voice.

Drawn by Maurice Day for The Christian Science Monitor

15. He met a fox skipping along. "You let me alone," hissed Tinker fiercely, his heart beating fast. "I'm not doing anything" said the fox.

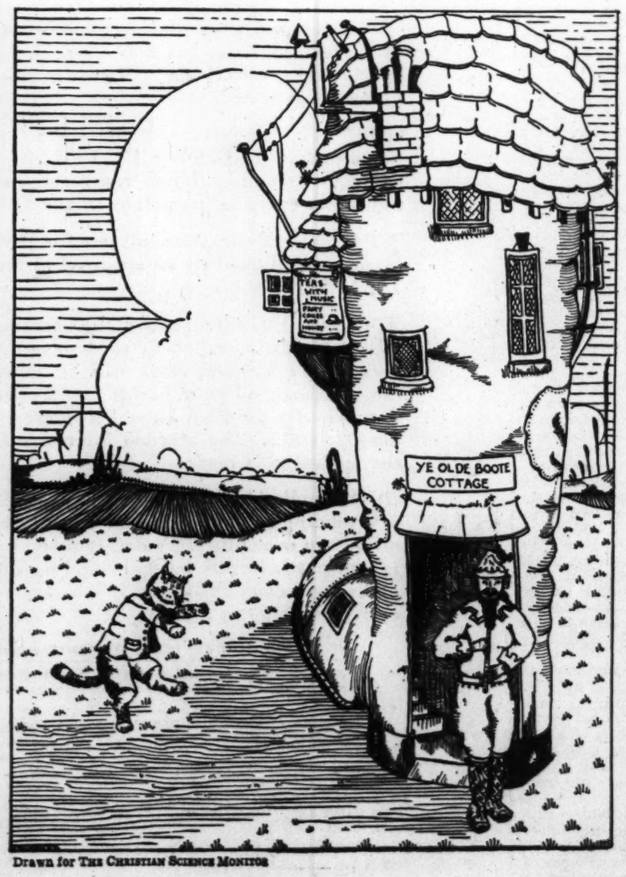
(To be continued next Monday)

The Musician Who Lived in a Boot

You've heard of the woman who lived in a shoe,
Well, here is a story entirely new!
There was a musician who lived in a boot,
Who stood by the doorstep and played on his flute.

The tune that he played would make anyone dance,
Why, even his Pussycat soon learned to prance!
He tripped on his hind legs and kept quite good time
Right up to the end of this queer little rhyme.

ENID BALE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Tree Bonnets

Grandmother Maple thought that she
Should have an autumn bonnet
To wear with her new yellow gown,
Red roses must be on it.

All summer long her gown was
green—
And she was happy, too,
Until her neighbors donned their
browns,
Then what was she to do?

To freshen up and be in style
To her was not a task,
Her autumn bonnet must be red—
A little thing to ask.

Grandmother Maple's heart grew
light,
She clapped her hands with pride,
Red bonnets were on every head—
The whole gay country-side.

—EMILIE BLACKMORE STAPP

Playing in Two Languages

THIS is a story of two little English girls who, although they didn't know a word of Danish, managed to talk with two little Danish girls who didn't understand any English.

Margaret and Philippa had arrived in Denmark only the day before, and were spending the first afternoon exploring the garden when they saw two little fair-haired girls peeping through a gap in the fence and saying in Danish, "Kom over!"

Margie and Pips, as they were usually called, crawled through the gap in the fence, followed by their cocker spaniel and airedale, Mike and Pat.

"Jeg er Kirsten, og dette er min lille søster, Hanne!" said Kirsten, the elder of the two, bringing the little girl forward to be introduced.

Kirsten had two long plaits, blue eyes and rosy cheeks. Hanne was darker, and wore her hair short, but her eyes were blue like Kirsten's.

"Vil De har Thè?" asked Kirsten, pointing to the tea things. Margie and Pips nodded their heads like Chinese Mandarins, as if they were afraid their hostesses would not even understand "Yes."

A knife and four biscuits were lying on the little table, and Hanne picked a flower to stand in a tiny vase in the center. Suddenly Pips remembered a little bottle of red currant juice that had been specially made for them. She popped through the hole in the fence to fetch it, while Kirsten ran to get some water to mix with it.

"Saft!" said Kirsten, as she poured a few drops of the juice into each cup and filled them with water.

"Saft!" thought Margie. "That sounds like 'sap,' the juice of a tree. I must remember that."

"Godt!" said Hanne, and the little English girls said "Good!" as they put down the empty cups.

"Vil de har Æbler eller Pærer?" asked Kirsten, picking up a basket of fruit.

"Apples and pears," said Margie, and little Hanne said, "Æbler an pars!"

Then Kirsten remembered that her father had said that some of the most difficult words for an English person to pronounce were, "Rød Grød med Fløde," meaning a thickened red fruit juice served with cream. So she promptly said, "Kan De siger 'Rød Grød med Fløde'?"

"Rod Grod med Fleuther!" repeated Margie, without the flat sound of the letter "O" that makes it so difficult for the English tongue.

"Godt!" said Pips, and Kirsten and Hanne said "Godt!" for Margie had pronounced "Flode" in the right way. After a little practice she had mastered the other words.

"Det vil kommer!" was the encouraging remark of Kirsten.

Then came the time for the visitors to say "good-by."

"Will you come and visit us?" Margie asked, pointing to the house on the other side of the fence, and then to Kirsten and Hanne.

"Ja! Vi vil kommer i morgen!" Kirsten replied promptly, pointing to the sun which was now in the west, and turning and pointing to the east and then to the sky.

"Farvel!" she said, and the two English children replied, "Good-by! Thank you!" while Pat and Mike wagged their tails as they disappeared through the gap in the fence.

Hints for Your Bookshelves

Our Book Reviews

THE stories of Sidsel, a little goatherd in the mountains of Norway, and Solve, who started work on a Norwegian farm as hemp master, give many interesting descriptions of rural life in a Scandinavian country. They are told in *Sidsel Longskirt and Solve Suntrap*, by Hans Aanrud, translated by Dagny Mortenson and Margery W. Bianco. This is a new translation of these two famous Norwegian stories, delightfully illustrated in colors and black and white by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire.

Pastoral life in Norway and many old customs and traditions of that country form the background of these tales. Some chapters of the book are rather sad for young children, but the cheerful, sturdy characters of Sidsel and Solve and their happy experiences in their work make attractive narratives from which readers may get many glimpses of peasant life in Norway. The description of Solve's experience on Suluho peak, where he goes on Easter morning "to see the sun dance" in accordance with an old Norwegian tradition, is charming.

The tale of an enterprising kitten who, having been born on board ship, refuses to settle down to a comfortable life on land with two dignified ladies of Portland, Maine, is told in *Luck of the Roll and Go*, by Ruth and Latrobe Carroll.

Luck, who was named by the ship's cook of the Roll and Go after being routed out of the coal hole and grudgingly welcomed as a stowaway, was as enterprising as our own Tinker and had a similar taste for adventure. His initiative plunged him into some scrapes and many thrilling experiences which are denied stay-at-home cats—including a chase by huskies, spending a winter on the antarctic ice barrier and a flight in the region of the south pole.

Two attractive new books of stories with animals as the chief characters are *Friendly Tales for Children*, by Ella H. Hay, and *Adventures in Puddle Muddle*, by Mary Graham Bonner. They are both for children in the younger age group and have many illustrations.

Friendly Tales for Children is a series of short, pleasantly told tales recounting the adventures of Buster, a bull pup, and Cricket, a thoughtful cat, an inquisitive pair who go to Grandfather Frog for answers to their many puzzling questions. Many of these stories have appeared on The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor.

You will enjoy reading about how Buster and Cricket found out what an idea is and how Buster, trying to stop a police dog from fighting a strange cat, learned that

"If each one his own doorstep swept
The whole village would be nicely
kept."

Adventures in Puddle Muddle tells the experiences of Willy Nilly, who always did what people asked him to do, and his animal and bird friends—Top Notch, the rooster; Rip, the dog; Christopher Columbus Crow, Mr. and Mrs. Quacko Duck, Jelly Bear, Honey Bear, and the others.

A specially amusing animal family is that of Mister Penny, a quaint old man who worked hard every day in the factory of Wuddle, but was always poor because he spent all his wages buying food for his creatures. His story is told in *Mister Penny*, written and illustrated by Marie Hall Ets. When Doody, the rooster, started a prank that got them all into bushels of trouble, the upshot of it all was that the animals found a way to repay Mister Penny for his kindness. And what a good time they all had then!

The illustrations in this book are excellent, although many of them portray the woes of the penitent animals. They are printed in black on clear cream paper and look like linoleum block prints, but were said to have been made by a special process that Mrs. Ets uses. This book was the Junior Literary Guild selection for August. It is an excellent first picture story book.

The Lost Leopard, written and illustrated by Eleanor Frances Lattimore, is a delightful story of 5-year-old John, who took his precious toy leopard out for a walk in Kensington Gardens, London—although the nurse warned him not to—and lost him just as nurse expected he would. Many exciting things happened after that, but we won't spoil the story for you by telling you how it turned out.

A finely illustrated story of the Lapp country for younger girls and boys is *Children of the Northlights*, written and illustrated by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire. This is a distinguished book that tells the story of Lise and Lasse, little Lapp children, and their reindeer, Silverside and Snowwhitedeer, as much by pictures as in text. It is full of color and the chafm of the north countries, where the play of the northlights on the sky brightens the darkness of the polar nights and sometimes the reindeer herds are snowed under until only their antlers stick out, looking like "a thicket of strange, twisted dwarf birches." This book is the choice of the Junior Literary Guild for September.

Little Baby Ann, by Lois Lenski, is a picture book with easy text for very little children. There is a simplicity and strength in the illustrations that makes this account of a baby's day attractive. E. C.

Sidsel Longskirt and Solve Suntrap, by Hans Aanrud, translated by Dagnay Mortenson and Margery W. Bianco. Illustrated by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $2.

Luck of the Roll and Go, by Ruth and Latrobe Carroll. Illustrations by Ruth Carroll. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Friendly Tales for Children, by Ella H. Hay. Illustrated by George H. King. New York: Cupples and Leon Company. $1.

Adventures in Puddle Muddle, by Mary Graham Bonner. Illustrated by William A. Kolliker. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Mister Penny, by Marie Hall Ets. Illustrated by the author. New York: The Viking Press. $1.

The Lost Leopard, written and illustrated by Eleanor Frances Lattimore. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.

Children of the Northlights, by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire. Lithographs by the authors. New York: The Viking Press. $2.

Little Baby Ann, by Lois Lenski. New York: Oxford University Press. Seventy-five cents.

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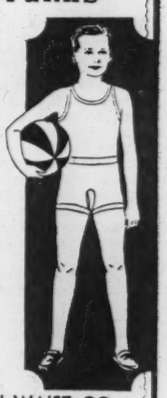
This Nazareth two-piece set is very popular with boys from 6 to 16 years old. Athletic style shirt, illustrated, in Fall and Winter weight cotton fabric, tinted with rayon stripe, retails for 39 cents. Trunk, same fabric as shirt, all elastic top, no buttons, retails at 39 cents. Nazareth underwear is made in many styles and a variety of fabrics, for infants and children up to age 16. Always look for the Nazareth label—it assures you dependable quality.



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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

to oppose. The president's address unconditionally backed the use of force if necessary, as a "last resort" in upholding the League Covenant. This commitment, together with other statements of policy, ranged the labor movement vigorously behind the Government's strong League policy.

In the face of such an extraordinary situation, two burning questions dominated the conference.

1. Shall the party, supplant its veteran leader, George Lansbury, who will not countenance the policy of "League force as a last resort"?

2. How can the party muster an effective campaign against the National Government, when the two are so close together on the all-important matter of foreign policy?

The first question appeared to foreshadow a change of party leadership; for how could a party operate under a man who opposes its dominant policy? it was asked behind the scenes. The second question brought forward these election pleas: The Cabinet, it was said, followed tardily in the path hewn by labor in the matter of League support. And as for progressive socialization, the Cabinet has crawled where the Labor Party would advance post haste.

British labor split: Page 2.

Reich—Gives Kerrl Power in Church Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The German Government has given Minister for Church Affairs Kerrl full powers to deal with the Protestant church controversy. His decrees are henceforth to have the authority of law. This was the Government's week-end answer to the Prussian Confessional Synod, which last week declined the Reich's plan for solving the dispute.

The Government had offered to appoint a directorate of the synod which would be fully acceptable to the pastors thereof. But the Government would retain the appointive power. The synod decided that this appointive power—including ultimate control of church affairs—should revert to the church itself. The Government plan was accordingly refused.

The assignment to Minister Kerrl of extraordinary powers is taken to herald more positive Government action in the near future.

Living Costs—Advance 2.7 P. C. in Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—After a survey of 32 cities, the Labor Department finds the living costs of wage earners and low-salaried workers has advanced only 2.7 per cent over a year ago.

The survey covered principal items consumed by this low-income group during the four-month period ending July 15. The 2.7 per cent advance was in comparison with June 1934. Relative to June, 1933, the increase was 8 per cent.

Since the more recent period of March 15, the department said that food, rent and household furnishing goods were up a fraction, while clothing and miscellaneous items dropped slightly. The most marked change was a decline of 4.9 per cent in fuel and light costs.

Leticia—U. S. Congratulates Colombia and Peru

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Congratulations signed by President Roosevelt in absentia and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, have been cabled to the Presidents of Colombia and Peru on the final settlement of the Leticia boundary dispute.

Formal ratification of the Rio de Janeiro protocol ending the dispute were exchanged at Bogota. The difficulty at one time threatened serious complications when Colombia warships steamed up the Amazon River to the disputed area at the inland point where the territory of Brazil, Peru and Colombia adjoins.

Trade Treaty—Hull Pushes Reciprocal Type

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Secretary Hull has lined the United States with the League of Nations in recommending the spread of reciprocal, most-favored-nation trade treaties. Mr. Hull himself launched this type of treaty in the American trade orbit, and the League economic committee endorsed it as an important contribution to the present trade deadlock.

The Hull-type treaty is negotiated between two countries, and automatically extends the benefits to all other nations. Thus the present jumble of trade restrictions, resembling jackstraws, is attacked at a specific point with specific remedies—and the entire trade structure profits.

Telephone—Reduction for British Subscribers

LONDON (AP)—To mark the 300th anniversary of the British post office as a public service, 11,000 telephone subscribers are to have their rentals reduced by sums varying from $5 to $40. Additional facilities for telephone booths will include mirrors and parcel racks.

Soviet Employment Drive Is Found Limited to Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Of all the claims made for Soviet Russia's planned economy, the most appealing has been the assertion, repeated time and again by Russian leaders and accepted at its face value by thousands of persons in other lands, that in a period of world depression Russia has succeeded in overcoming unemployment. Russian Communists even go further and claim that they have solved permanently the unemployment problem which has plagued the world for so long.

If these claims are justified, they are of immense importance to the world. Curiously enough, in spite of widespread interest in this question, few serious studies of Russian employment have been made by competent investigators. Unfortunately for sober discussion, Soviet Russia casts an inexplicable spell over many academic visitors. A professor from abroad, after a flying visit to Russia this summer, was quoted by a London newspaper as saying: "The Soviet system has justified itself. There is no one rich, poor or unemployed in the Soviet Union."

This is a remarkably sweeping generalization to make upon one of the most complex of economic questions in a country of 170 millions occupying one sixth of the earth's land surface, after a brief stay in a few Russian cities.

First Adequate Study

One of the first adequate studies of the employment question in Russia has now appeared in Prof. Boris Brutzkus's book, "Economic Planning in Soviet Russia." Professor Brutzkus is an agricultural economist, who taught in Russian universities from 1907 to 1922, and has made several original and penetrating analyses of Soviet economy.

Professor Brutzkus convincingly demonstrates that there are today, and always have been in Soviet Russia, millions of unemployed, in the sense that term is used in other countries. They reside, not in the industrial towns but in the over-populated agricultural villages. Soviet statistics take no account of them, and they have never received the benefits of unemployment relief, which, however, has not been given to anyone in Russia since 1930.

The Soviet Government has devised an ingenious system to prevent unemployment in cities and industrial centers. Every resident in Russia must have a passport, which is registered regularly with the police. If a city resident loses employment and cannot find other work, the police order him to leave the city. Thousands are "deported" from cities in systematic round-ups. They are thrown back upon agricultural regions for support. Unemployed persons are not permitted to enter the cities.

Farm Areas Overpopulated

But, as Professor Brutzkus shows, Russia's agricultural areas are greatly overpopulated, as they always have been. According to Soviet statistics, peasants still compose 71 per cent of Russia's population after a decade of industrial expansion. The per capita grain yield is considerably less than before the Revolution, and the Soviet state is forced to continue its levies in kind upon both collective and individual peasants to feed the cities and the army and build up military grain reserves.

If one travels anywhere in rural Russia after the harvest is in, he will encounter hundreds of peasants on the move. Asked where they are going, they will reply, "After delivering grain to the state, there is not enough to support us all. Some of us must look elsewhere for food."

These are Russia's unemployed.

When the harvest is poor, as it was in 1931 and again in 1932, widespread famine results among the floating population. When the harvest is good, they get through the winter by the charity of established peasants. The Soviet Government provides little or no relief, because it denies the possibility of unemployment under its system.

Work Relief

When these people become too numerous and importunate, the authorities round up thousands of them, and ship them across country in freight cars to work for subsistence digging canals or clearing forests. This work, at best, might be described as "work relief," but these persons are never listed in Russia as unemployed.

It is true that since 1930, during a world economic depression, Soviet Russia has doubled the number of its industrial workers and has vastly expanded its industry. This has relieved to a considerable extent unemployment outside the cities, since peasants provide the cheap unskilled labor for Soviet factories and mines.

But, as Professor Brutzkus points out, this was made possible by the use of methods denied to political democracies. Millions of Russians, under one political pretext or another, were put to forced labor for bare subsistence. The Soviet state sharply reduced real wages and imposed levies on workers in the form of forced state loans. The all-powerful Soviet state controls labor as completely as it does capital; it tolerates no opposition from trade unions, permits no strikes.

Arbitration Ace

© Harris & Ewing

Edward F. McGrady
Assistant Secretary of Labor

McGrady On Way To Pacific Coast To 'Solve' Strike

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and the Administration's ace labor trouble shooter, left by plane today for the Pacific coast to try to stop the waterfront labor trouble there.

Mr. McGrady was going first to Los Angeles, and from there to San Francisco, where, he said, reports showed that 29 boats were tied up at the docks by strikes.

The Pacific coast water-front unions now are negotiating new wage and hour agreements for the coming year. The old agreements were extended from Sept. 20 to Oct. 20 to give time for the negotiations.

A strike of longshoremen in Vancouver has led to the tying up of a number of ships in Pacific coast ports. Although the striking union in the British Columbia port is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, longshoremen on the Pacific coast have refused to handle the so-called "hot" cargoes loaded by strikebreakers in Vancouver.

Truce Settles Over Docks At San Francisco Harbor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30 (AP)—San Francisco's waterfront bustled with activity today as longshoremen began to load 29 ships that had been tied up here because of the "hot cargo" dispute.

The ban against handling the cargo was lifted suddenly yesterday by leaders of the striking bargemen and warehousemen whose picketing had caused the stevedores to refuse to handle it.

Representatves of the bargemen were ready to meet with employers, under the auspices of Walter G. Methewson, federal labor department conciliator, in an effort to reach an agreement. The bargemen have been on strike for several weeks.

Ted Starr, president of the bargemen's union, which is affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, said lifting of the ban against the "hot cargo" was in the nature of a truce.

A similar statement was made by Thomas Blight, president of the warehousemen's union.

Free College Press Held In by Courtesy Advised at Columbia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The question of freedom of the college press is stressed in the report of Herbert E. Hawkes, dean of Columbia University, to the president of the institution today. Dean Hawkes declares it is the duty of a college to clarify and support reasonable standards of social as well as purely intellectual behavior, without curbing reasonable independence of thought or action.

"If there is any place in the world," he says, "where it ought to be possible to hold divergent opinions, to express them clearly, courteously and with due respect for those who honestly hold the opposite view, it is in the college or university community. One of the outcomes of education ought to be that people at least attempt objectively and calmly and with reasonable restraint to evaluate each other's attitudes and ideas."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, Oct. 6

Eastern States

New York

New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 40.34mc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Koussevitsky Eager to Wield Baton in Debussy Symphony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Behaving like a man who could hardly wait for the 3 o'clock train to take him to Boston and for actual rehearsals to begin, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky came down the gangplank of the Swedish American S. S. Gripsholm this morning fairly bristling with excited anticipation over the plans he has made for the programs of his twelfth season as conductor of The Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Even mention did not depress him at all of "the nice time, when money was able to spend so light," and $7000 or $8000 was but a trifle, to bring a chorus from Boston so that the Stravinsky "Oedipus Rex" might be done properly. He simply had to find out how to do things equally well without spending so much money.

As a matter of fact, he said, beaming, the orchestra was going to perform the Debussy "San Sabastien" in which "we shall play everything—all the music—but not with the pantomime. The impression of the San Sabastien is ver' big without the pantomime, and no one will be sorry. We may have to be economical, yes, but we do not have to spoil things, being so."

So Much to Tell

Naturally, one could not describe the whole season in detail and Dr. Koussevitzky had the air of a man who could hardly imagine where to begin with summing it up. There was so much that was marvelous to tell, and so little time in which to tell it.

The character of the season, he said, would fall into two parts. On the one hand, the orchestra would play its full complement of the traditional great in music. On the other hand, it would play, from among that other music, also great but less often heard, and from the new work of eminent contemporary composers, the kind of music which, by the demands of it, shows the friends of an orchestra how the orchestra itself is getting along, in the way of skill.

About new works—had he been disappointed in latter seasons with the quality of new recent works, in performance? But of course not! There were no surprises in such matters. He always knew what it was that he was going to play. And how it was going to be performed. One did not play with risks.

New Violin Concerto

After a summer spent in what—to judge from the spirited fragments he dropped about it—must have been the very best summer he had ever had, Dr. Koussevitzky dashed descriptively about among his projected programs, with a word here for the way of doing one type of thing, and more incisive notice about others, all filled out with expansive gestures and obvious exuberance.

There was a new violin concerto by Sessions. Yes, it was finished, he said with a laugh for someone's intimation that a conductor cannot always be sure just when a composer will finish his work. He wasn't sure whether one of the orchestra's own violinists would play it, but his slightly secret smile indicated it would be worth waiting to find out.

Berizovsky had written a three-part symphony. Very short, very concentrated, "and the last part really great music."

Variety in Programs

Would there be a Bach or a Beethoven cycle?

No, there would not this year. And why? Because, he said kindly, one must give one's audiences an occasional rest from such high emotional impacts. Still, he seemed judiciously to leave the way open, if some opportunity showed up later, by saying, "But we may see, well—in the middle of the season. . . .

Yes, it was the fiftieth consecutive season that the Boston Symphony Orchestra had given its concerts in New York. In 1886-87 a series of three was given in Steinway Hall and Wilhelm Gericke was then in his third year as conductor. The concert had been a great surprise to the audience, which did not expect to hear such good orchestra-playing from Bostonians.

Neither did the Bostonians expect to have any such success in New York, so it was a very pleasant business all round. New York music lovers were used to Theodore Thomas and the New York Philharmonic so the standard was a high one, but the idea that the Boston orchestra was a little country affair quickly disappeared and so for 50 years New York had seen to it that the Boston Symphony Orchestra returned.

The New York Concerts

Thus, what for the New York concerts this year?

Well, the season would open with Beethoven's Ninth, with the assistance of the Scholar Cantorum and a noted quartet of soloists. Myra Hess would be soloist for at least one pair of concerts. What would also be on the first program, with the Ninth? "Or the First, or the Eighth," said Serge Koussevitzky, smiling with pleasure.

For a moment talk went away from details, and to the record of the whole. Koussevitzky, looking rested, ruddy and earnest, leaned way forward on the squashy sofa at the Savoy Plaza and said, with equable conscientiousness, "In the 11 years I have been with the orchestra, I may sometimes have played some bad music from the moderns, but—" and he shook his head positively—"I have never played any bad music from the traditional." A little gesture of negation went around among those facing him, as if absolving him, of course, of any such mischief, and he settled back content, on the soft which was so soft that it had the effect of shutting him up upon himself, accordion-wise.

Someone asked him if he thought music was undergoing fundamental changes—if the moderns were beginning to get away from atonality, and other "dating" qualities, so to speak. Mention was made of a rumor that, in a new Shoenberg composition Shoenberg had turned his back resolutely and entirely on the 12-tone scale.

Good and Bad Music

Serge Koussevitzky said, "I cannot speak for anyone but myself. And even then I must go back to what Busoni has alreadp put very well indeed. Busoni said: "There is no modern music, in the way that there is new music and old music. There is only good music and bad. I think there is modern music which is like—what shall I say—'He looked rapidly around the room and his eye fell on a table with modern implications,' like modern furniture. Like Artes decoratif. I mean, there is modern music which has time. Whereas, the great music has no time at all. But the modern harmonies? Some of them are so ver' good!

"Now Slibelius knows everything, and he uses atonality, but with such harmony! With such harmony that he never shocks the ear. Never. Do you understand what I mean, when you ask me if the modern writers are getting away from—what they have been doing—to swing back to something—more traditional, perhaps?"

Time was unquestionably getting on. It would be fiction to say Koussevitzky looked sorry. He looked delighted; that it would soon be 3 o'clock, and that, after the manner of trains, the 3 o'clock would move out for Boston, and with him aboard.

He stood up. He smiled. He shook hands with all and sundry, and thanked them for coming to hear about a season in which he himself expected to have a very good time indeed.

At the last, a word was dropped about the opening in Boston Monday night of George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess."

Koussevitzky's face was a sudden moon of pleasure.

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When Looking for a Mover Call N. E. AUTO VAN CO. Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage — all work guaranteed. NAT STACEY, Proprietor 75 Ellery St. Cambridge Tro. 8036. Kir 4083

REAL ESTATE

SAVE time and effort; be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St. Cambridge. KIRkland 7827.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MONTREAL, QUE., 1671 Sherbrooke St. W. — Home-like accommodation; quiet; good meals; reasonable rates. Wilbank 1684.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms; tran. or perm.; harmonious surroundings; southern cooking.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—Large unfurnished, adjoining bath; cool, quiet; refined atmosphere; subway and buses convenient; references. Edgecombe 4-7636.

WESTLAWN, PORTLAND, ME.—Desirable rooms, private home; meals; overnight guests welcome. 47 West St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Owner of detached home will let rooms furnished or unfurnished; housekeeping privileges or with meals. Call National 6787 or Adams 2506 evenings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 5203 14th St., N. W. —Single front room for gentleman; home comforts; convenient transportation. Tel. Georgia 8155.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESWOMEN—Something different; "Dress Alone" garments for children, smart things for women; unique proposition to women of good background; good commission; no investment. MODERN CHILDHOOD, 6 E. 45th St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ENGLISHMAN, formerly theater manager, seeks position in any managerial or clerical capacity. CHARLES MUSSETT, 201 West 81st St., New York City.

WANTED—OPPORTUNITY To act as sales representative handling staple commodity. Address P. O. Box 662, Toms River, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ABLE seamstress will plan your wardrobe alterations, shopping, visiting maid; 50c hourly; best references. Write HUMMEL, 345 W. 70th St. New York City. Tel TRa. 7-9746

EXPERIENCED colored cook desires position; intelligent, refined, trustworthy; New York City. MABEL ROGERS, MO. 2-8714.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. E. H. McIntyre, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

N.Y.C. Carnegie Studios 915 ROBERT MALONE Singing and Speaking voice developed. For appointment, phone Circle 7-3634.

SPOKEN WORD—Mrs. E. Fergusson, F. T. C. L. (Eng.) Gold Medalist Instructor of Public Speaking, Vancouver Night Schools, visits Victoria on Fridays, commencing Sept. 13th. Evening Classes at 7:30 P. M. Studio 1, 1112 Government St., also during day 1249 Rockland Ave. Speech, Dramatic Art, French, Singing. Victoria: 1249 Rockland Ave. E. 5219 and E. 6063 Vancouver: 202 Empire Bldg. Phone Sey. 8627.

VIOLIN MAKER

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Martin Schoepf, Violin Maker, Tested Strings, String Instrument Repairing, Bow Rehairing; work guaranteed. 852 Elm St.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment. 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Pittsburg 8-13 Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling friends, neighbors wonderful 21-folder $1 assortment. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Bonuses. Request samples. SCHWER, 2810 Westfield, Mass.

PART TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce in each neighborhood our growing "Double A" line of Monitor advertised books; liberal commissions and practical sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 44, Chicago.

BOOKS

MANY valuable privileges—yet BOOK SOCIETY membership is free! Send postcard for copy of "Book Society News" and full details of this world-wide Society of book-lovers. G. GIBBES, 10 Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S. W. 1, England.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MONITOR READERS have found that IT PAYS to use this ethical Service. If YOU have earned $2000 a year and can defray the modest cost of a Unique Campaign, write today for details and copies of letters from SATISFIED CLIENTS. FRYER EXECUTIVE SERVICE, 7016 Euclid, Cleveland, Ohio.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large sunny furnished room, running water, light cooking; also single front room. Tel. Circle 9267. MISS E. HAUG.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olorvit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-99, Watertown, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL DIRECTOR, EXECUTIVE AND SALESMAN—Married; university education; write for record and references. Box X-25, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

United States

BANGOR

Rines Co. — 43 MAIN STREET — *LADIES' SHOP* — SMART FASHIONS — COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES — *MARINETTE SPORTWEAR*

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type* — KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR — SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR

Smith's SPECIALTY Shop — CRAIGLEIGH COATS, HATS, HOSIERY — BANGOR, MAINE — *Opposite City Hall*

LEWISTON

The Air-Tred Shoe — *FOR WOMEN* — The patented air filler cushions every step you take. *"Shoes for the Entire Family"* — MAYNARD'S BOOT SHOP — 180 LISBON STREET — *"The Store of Friendly Service"*

Judkins Laundry, Inc. — *Complete Laundry Service* — 193 Middle Street — 29-W

Designing and Remodeling — Coats, Suits, Afternoon Frocks and Evening Gowns, at Moderate Prices. — NAOMI M. NASH — 227 College Street — Tel. 623

PORTLAND

VALCUNA DRESSES — *The Perfect Dress for Sportswear* — $12.95 — Won't wrinkle! — Won't stretch! Won't sag! — Won't shrink! WILL WASH! — We guarantee it 100%! In white or pastel shades. Sizes 14 to 20 — PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN

Langley's — 630-634 Congress St. 599 Congress St. Union Station — J. G. LANGLEY — *Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland give us a call*

Lamey-Wellehan — *Announces* the Premier Showing of a Complete Assemblage of — I. Miller — Beautiful Shoes — 539 Congress Street, Portland Me.

Randall & McAllister — Anthracite Coal Bituminous — *Distributors for Maine* — D. & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite — Sewell Seam. Pool One. Navy Standard. New River — Coke—Clearcoal—Briquettes — Shell Oil

BERNARD L. GREELEY — *Piano Tuning* — Repairing of All Kinds — Room 616 — 562 Congress Street — Dial 3-5164

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal' — HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP. — *"America's Finest Anthracite"* — 51 Main Street — Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU — If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St. Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday. *Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD *(Continued)*

GROCERIES — Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods — The Economy Store — The Gifford Store — The Concord Public Market — The Derry Store — The Curtice Store

CITY COAL COMPANY — Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite — 87½ So. Main St. — Phone 3080 — NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

GORDON'S Fish Market — Fresh Halibut — Fresh Mackerel — *and* Lobsters! — *Also a complete line of* Monarch Canned Goods — 12 PLEASANT STREET — Tel. 594

Metropolitan Coal Co. — Pittston Coal and New England Coke — 29 NO. MAIN ST. — Tel. 364 and 365

Dora's Smart Shop — 36 NORTH MAIN STREET — SMARTER CLOTHES — *at Lower Prices*

Interwoven "Dandy Fashions" — in Socks for particular men. — 2 pairs for $1 — 3 pairs for $1 — HARRY G. EMMONS

N. P. JOHNSON CO. — *Distributors for S. S. Pierce Co.* — Meats—Poultry — Domestic and Imported Groceries — 62 Pleasant St.—Concord—22 Liberty St.

JACKMAN & LANG — INSURANCE — *of All Kinds* — 2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK — from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS — PASTEURIZED MILK — CREAM — Concord Dairy Company — PHONE 1020

Spirella Foundation Garments — Individually designed and made for you AFTER your figure has been molded to its ideal lines by Spirella's Patented Process. — MRS. HELEN M. BALL — 88 Dunklee Street — Concord, N. H. — Tel. 1076—before 9 A. M.

Maple Sugar Buckets — — used now for Waste Baskets, Magazine Racks, Sewing and Wood Baskets. — from $1.95 up — R. H. TIPPET — 10 WARREN STREET

THE FRIENDLY SHOP — is showing all that is Smart and New in Tailored and Dressy Hats for Fall! — $1.95 to $10.00 — Trimble Hats Exclusive With Us! $5.00 to $9.95 — 69 North State Street — Phone 1816

STATIONERY GIFTS OFFICE SUPPLIES — *The* LATEST BOOKS *on Sale and in our Rental Library* — E. C. Eastman Co., Inc. — 120 NORTH MAIN STREET

INSURANCE — is our Business SERVICE is our Motto — *MAY WE SERVE YOU?* — Dustin & Smith Ins. Agency — 88 NORTH MAIN STREET — TEL. 1719

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS — *"Food for Fabrics"* — Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association — Parisian Dry Cleaning Co. — *"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"* — 13 So. State Street — Concord, N. H.

HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SERVICE — Shampooing, Care of Scalp, Waving — Manicuring, Facials, Cosmetics — HARPER METHOD SHOP — 14 PARK STREET — TEL. 2361 — CONCORD, N. H.

LEVINE'S — Women's and Misses' Coats, Dresses, Millinery and Sport Togs — 82 North Main St. — CONCORD, N. H.

INSURANCE — The Eastman & Merrill Agency — *Stewart Nelson* — 90 North Main Street — Concord, N. H. — Phone 1905

— *For* QUALITY Home-Made Candy *Visit* — The Granite State Candy Shoppe — 13 Warren Street — Concord, N. H.

LACONIA

J. P. Pitman & Co. — Bay State Paints — Varnishes, Lacquers, Brushes — Complete Line of Hardware — FISH AND GAME LICENSES ISSUED — 519 MAIN STREET — TEL. 359

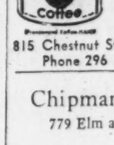
When in the Lake Region Visit LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO. — Northern New England's GREAT FURNITURE STORE — We Specialize in Furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels and Camps. — MAIN STREET — LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU — If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. — 288 CONANT STREET — Telephone 6604

Furniture of the Better Grade — — has Always Been Found and Always Will Be At — C. A. Hoitt Company — A new piece of furniture or a new rug now to make the Fall Cleaner Complete. Or perhaps it is time to make over your mattress. We are able to make them over as good as new. — *Call US or Come to Our Warehouse Salesroom* — Valley and Wilson Streets

LEAVITT'S — THE LEAVITT CO. — *The Salee You All Know!* — ALL-NEW HAMPSHIRE DAYS — Thursday, Friday and Saturday of This Week

 — STEELE'S SERVICE STORES — 815 Chestnut Street — Phone 296 — 756 Elm Street — Phone 4567

Chipman's Drug Stores — 779 Elm and Granite Square — "The Drug Store that you will enjoy trading with"

R. HECKER and CO. — *"Quality and Service"* — Meats, Vegetables Groceries — Try Our Home-Made Sausage and German Specialties — 191 DOUGLAS STREET — Phone 2130

ATTENTION — Order Your Winter's Supply Now — Manchester Coke — Prices will increase during October. — MANCHESTER GAS CO. — PHONE 1216

DRY CLEANERS — Gelinas — 566 Sommerville Street — Tel. 1116-W

NASHUA

Priscilla Candy Shop — *Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches* — 153 MAIN STREET

PORTSMOUTH

● PAINTING — ● PAPERING — ● DECORATING — Charles C. Johnson — 180 Union Street — Tel. 890

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

D. J. Sullivan Company — Coal, Coke, Wood, Fuel Oils — TELEPHONE 575 — 515 THAMES STREET — Estate of William E. Sullivan — Arthur T. Sullivan

TAILORING — *To Ladies and Gentlemen* — Dry Cleaning—Alterations — *Expert Furriers* — *Estate of* JOHN K. MacLENNAN — 207 Thames Street — Telephone 940

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM — *Pure Grade A Raw Milk* — — W. H. GREENE — OAKLAWN, R. I. — Telephone Valley 845-J

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc. — *High Grade Coal Range and Furnace Oils* — TEL. 952 — BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT — EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS — Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
NEW FALL THINGS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE STORE
Telephone 861
916 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
GROCERIES CHOICE MEATS

NORFOLK

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pendee's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

At Penders
and all D. P. Stores
You Will Find That Large Loaf of Delicious
PRIDE BREAD

RICHMOND

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

Select a Refined
GIFT
from
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Kirk Silverware—Jewelry Novelties
2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.

WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON DIAL 5-9149
Fresh Meats, Canned Goods Nationally Advertised, Vegetables

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824 Harrison and Main 4-6261
618 N Lombardy Street
47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

ROANOKE

Rutrough's
INCORPORATED
"Fashions for Men"
Ponce de Leon Bldg.

Books referred to in Dr. Gilmore's Series on Bible History can be secured from
CALDWELL SITES CO.
105 S. Jefferson Street

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

PIGGLY WIGGLY

BINNINGS
LIMITED
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery
118 EIGHTH AVENUE W.
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 3 to 6 daily except Saturday 102 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 43 YEARS

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

EDMONTON
(Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
Select your new Coat at the "Bay." Excellent selections, easy ways to pay. Telephone 27141.

We invite you to visit
Our New Store
at 9905 Jasper Ave. (Blowey Henry Bldg.)
Henry Graham & Reid
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company

Mary Carter Says

We "shop for you or with you without charge." How convenient to telephone your order in and be sure of satisfactory service! Favors for showers, prizes for your parties, dainties for dinner or tea. We give each order the utmost attention. Phone 322—ask for local 219.

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

TASKER'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
For Imported
Gloves, Socks, Scarves, Sweaters, Winter Coats
Christys & Moores Hats
22 King St. East
EAST OF HYDRO

Hamilton's Drugs Limited
175 John St. S.—Regent 1860
Main and Locke—Regent 2500
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8404
223 Kenilworth N.—Garfield 4422
Concession and E. 23 St.—Garfield 7110
Main and Gage—Garfield 4224
Greeting Cards for all Occasions
We Deliver Anything Anywhere

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Shop in our store for beautiful fur coats, made to measure in the latest fashion.
These may be purchased on the new "Deferred Payment Plan"
SECOND FLOOR

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies.
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceteria, Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met 5404-05 We Deliver

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

CUMMING
The Clothier
New Address, 248 Dundas Street
Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Boys
We specialize in Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly.
Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. { Met. 2795-W / Met. 2795-1

"SUPERTEST"
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees Modern equipment. 8 greasing bits Repairs to all makes of cars
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1340

ONTARIO
LONDON
(Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much
Forest City LAUNDRY · CLEANING
Met.3881
E. R. JARMAIN LONDON

FINE QUALITY
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELLERY
GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER
C. R. Sumner & Sons
LIMITED
THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS
MET. 5819 392 RICHMOND ST.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear Needs for All the Family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235
55 Stores in Canada

OTTAWA

The Great Pursuit Specialty Shop of Western Canada
DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Intosh & Watts
The China Hall
248-247 Bank St Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil
Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MOhawk 1763, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily.
Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

W. J. MERRILL
Hardware
Furnace Repairs
Beach Ave. and Kingston Rd. Gr. 4055

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
Selected Grade Milk
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

FORD RADIO CO.
969 BLOOR ST. WEST LL. 5240
14 Years' Radio Service Experience Featuring
AN ENTIRELY NEW TYPE OF
ROGERS RADIO
WORLD-WIDE RECEPTION
Price Range 67.95 to 325.00

ONTARIO
TORONTO
(Continued)

FINE FURS
on
FINE COATS
Our collection is now complete —exclusive and lovely models trimmed with Persian Lamb . . Mink . . Silver Fox and other precious furs—variously priced from
$49.50 to $295
Fairweathers
88-90 Yonge Street, Toronto

BAG O'WASH
- Saves money.
- No counting.
- Send anything.
- Phone today.

Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS Limited
Lloydbrook 2161

MILNES COAL-COKE
88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

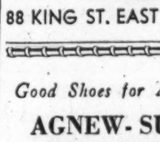
Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People
Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E EL. 9855

Miss TOPLEY THOMAS
Teacher of
Reading, Public Speaking, Dramatic Art
21 Prince Arthur Avenue

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

WINDSOR

W. H. McCreery
JEWELLERS

Right class repair work on watches and jewelry our specialty.
Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware
Optical Department
Gift Shop
Licensed Gold Buyers
218 Oullette Avenue, Windsor

Always Open—Never Closed
Royal Windsor Garage
Every Service for Your Car
Towing, Storage, Repairs
Fender and Body Bumping
Duco Painting
Washing, Polishing, Simonizing
Tire and Battery Service
Gas, Grease, Oils, Accessories
Brake Service. Reasonable Prices

Ed Laird
Feature Value in Made-to-Measure Clothing
Suits—Topcoats—Overcoats
$22.50
Phone 3-4313 415 Ouellette Ave., Windsor

"POCA-BLOX"
The Wrapped Fuel
$10.50 per ton
QUALITY COKE AND COAL
NICHOLAS COAL CO.
LIMITED
Tecumseh and Janette—3-6311

FUR COATS
A large assortment to choose from. Exclusively styled, priced moderately.
Coats also made to order by our internationally famous designer at no extra charge.
Repairs and remodellings at factory prices.
L. P. Lazare Co., Ltd.
14 CHATHAM STREET
3-2418 WINDSOR, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636 9:00 A M to 5:00 P M daily

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Margaret M. Wherry
STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE
MULTIGRAPHING
MIMEOGRAPHING
PROMPT SERVICE
Careful and Confidential Handling of Church Work
437 St. James St., W. Tel. LAncaster 8418

QUEBEC
MONTREAL
(Continued)

Presenting . . .
The New SUPER ROYAL SHIRT
1. Lancashire loomed in a finely woven fabric.
2. Full shrunk Regimel Process (sanforized).
3. 60 colour combinations and designs.
4. Five collar styles.
5. Meticulous tailoring — assuring perfect fit.
6. Made from super-fine yarns, fully shrunk.
7. The best regular value in shirts, we believe, ever presented by Simpson's
$2.00
Simpson's—"Store for Men"—Street Floor
Simpsons
Montreal

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
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(Continued)

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GOOD SERVICE

Radio Is Ready to Give Ships Full-Size Page of Newspaper

A full-size page of news, transmitted by facsimile service from shore, is radio's latest gift to passengers at sea and the end of their comparative isolation from news aboard ship.

Within a month facilities for sending not only a full-size page of news by radio facsimile but also for the sending of weather maps, will be installed aboard four transatlantic liners, according to Charles J. Pannill, president of Radiomarine Corporation of America.

The liner President Harding has been testing the facsimile service for several months and the mechanical details have been perfected to such a degree that the service is to be made available commercially immediately, Mr. Pannill predicted that in the near future every liner would be equipped with the service.

Consisted of Short Items

News aboard ship at present generally consists of short items flashed from the shore and usually appears in the ship's newspaper. On smaller ships the news is typed on a menu-sized card by the radio operator and hung where a majority of the passengers may see it.

Under the facsimile service, however, a system is visualized whereby larger ships may equip a small but high-speed printing plant which will receive the news as it is being transmitted by facsimile, quickly set it up in type so that more copies may be struck off for wider distribution.

A map, or one page of a newspaper, can be sent to a ship in 25 minutes, Mr. Pannill said, and it is planned to send maps twice daily, showing not only wind directions, hurricane data, the position of icebergs and derelicts, but also the position of as many liners and freighters as possible. Thus the captain of a vessel will have on one sheet of paper the position of ships near him and the foreknowledge of other vessels and dangers to be met in the voyage.

Service Speeded

Preparation of the service was speeded up by the perfection by Charles J. Young, son of Owen D. Young, of a carbon recorder which is not affected by the motion of the ship, no matter how severe. An adjunct of the facsimile service will be a ticker-tape device which will record stock prices on a small machine.

The Radiomarine Corporation is also working on a radio teletype whereby messages instead of being sent by a telegraph key or its machine equivalent, will be sent by a typewriter-transmitter which in turn will be directly connected to the shore radio station. Plans are also being worked out for a gift service whereby friends on shore may order either a gift or flowers and the purchases will be delivered to the sea passenger within an hour.

* * *

Shortwave radio recently helped to lick a stubborn forest fire in the McKenzie Bridge district in Oregon, 50 miles east of Eugene, and prevented it from spreading into a major catastrophe. At the same time the rather complete coverage of the progress of the blaze enabled two radio stations in Portland to radiocast a good account of the fire from one of the fire-fighting base camps.

Upon receipt of the fire's position the United States Forest Service established a fire camp headquarters and set up a field shortwave station. While crews of several hundred men deployed through the woods to fight the blaze, fire scouts equipped with 15-pound portable sets were sent out to watch the blaze and report continually to headquarters.

Supplied with this radio information from the fire line the base camp was able to maintain a complete picture of the fire's progress and dispatch men and supplies to strategic points. Later two more base camps were established on the far side of the fire and a triangular radio network was set up.

When it is considered that the McKenzie Bridge fire was a three-hour hike from the nearest base camp and 1000 feet higher, the loss of time that would have resulted from carrying messages on foot over such rough country would have meant costly delays.

Furthermore the lack of ability to marshal fire-fighting forces at vital points would have caused a spreading of the area of the blaze. There were no telephones available except at points too far away to be of any immediate value in case of emergency. Thus, in the McKenzie fire, radio demonstrated its usefulness in pointed fashion.

(A Monday shortwave feature.)

Worth Knowing

PENNIES AND DIMES ARE IN GREATER DEMAND TODAY, ACCORDING TO BANKS, THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE 1929. DURING ONE MONTH RECENTLY 44,235,229 PENNIES, NICKLES, AND DIMES WERE MINTED

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess Again

1

Check (√) Yes or No

1. You are handed a map of an area "six degrees longitude and two degrees latitude" somewhere in the United States. Would you be correct in assuming that the longer dimension was north and south? *(Yes.... No.....)*

2. Is the United States now represented in China by a fully accredited Ambassador? *(Yes.... No....)*

3. Was Matthew the first gospel to be written? *(Yes..... No.....)*

4. "'The Four Million' is the title of a volume of short stories written by William S. Porter." Is this statement true? *(Yes..... No.....)*

5. Would an Italian troopship sailing from Rome to the nearest Italian territory bordering on Ethiopia, have to travel more than 2500 miles? *(Yes..... No.....)*

[Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page]

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Fancy Boxes

A YOUNG high school student who was faced with the problem of raising money for school expenses this fall, has utilized his manual training experience and started a clever business.

He collects all the old boxes and wooden crates from grocery stores, saws the wood into suitable pieces, and makes spice and tea boxes, as well as small boxes suitable for pins, buttons, thread, etc. These boxes he enamels in various attractive colors; and he will also make them to order, in desired sizes or colors.

At the present time a variety store has commissioned him to make 100 boxes for the holiday shopping season. R. P. S.

In Lighter Vein

None to Clean

Salesman: "Tell your mother the vacuum cleaner man is here."

Little Girl (returning shortly): "Mother says we have no vacuums in the house."

"Pardon me, sir. Evening dress essential."

—Answers

Daily Features

'Wild' Animals Members of the Monitor Camera Club Have Met

Upper Left: A Deer Reaches for a Titbit at Big Basin, Calif. The Photograph Was Submitted by W. G. Gernandt, Oakland, Calif. Upper Right: Baby Cubs Getting Their Share of the Spoils at Yellowstone Park. Picture by Mrs. A. J. Brown, Los Angeles. Lower: A Loiterer on the Highway, Snapped in Yellowstone Park by Alfred Guthrie, Chicago.

A Word a Day

The ABC of American Surnames

13

By Howard F. Barker, Research Associate, American Council of Learned Societies.

WILSON has ninth position among our preferred titles. As is the case with most of our common surnames, some of its bearers use it for reasons known only to themselves or their ancestors, but most of them are Britishers in descent, "sons of Will." Some Americans and British, with greater precision, call themselves *Willson*. The name *Wilson* prevails over most of the British Isles but is least common in southern England, including Wales, in northern Scotland, and in western Ireland.

Xander does not occur as a surname, but is represented in our directories by *Sanders, Saunders, Sanderson,* and *Zander,* all of which mean "son of Alexander." Of these forms, *Sanders* is the most used as a surname, in fact, a little more used than is *Alexander* itself. *Alexander* is a Scotch surname with a scattering English and other use. *Sanderson* derives mainly from northern England. *Zander* is introduced into the United States from Germany. *Sanders* and *Saunders* have practically identical homelands—England from the midlands south.

Young is essential to the signature of about 267,000 Americans or more than half again as many as there are people in Youngstown, Ohio. It was originally used to designate a "young leader" or "outstanding younger son," and among Americans it is often employed in place of the German *Jung* and, to a lesser extent, the French *Le Jeune* and other terms of similar significance. In England and Scotland, *Young* is broadly used but is less familiar in the extreme north. In Ireland it is particularly common in Ulster but quite uncommon in Connaught. It is interesting that *Yates,* the next most familiar American name beginning with *Y,* has only an eighth as many bearers as has *Young.*

Zimmerman is the only distinctly German name among the key surnames and appropriately commands the Z's. The appellations under Z in American directories are seldom British and often German. They tend to variety, however, and *Zimmerman* is the only common one. The original form is *Zimmermann,* which means "housebuilder or carpenter." Among our very early immigrants the *Zimmermanns* often changed their name to *Carpenter,* but in recent years there has been a tendency for Germans and others having difficult names beginning with a Z to call themselves *Zimmerman.*

[The last article in the series.]

Daily Anecdote

Domesticity

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT Sir Henry Stanley suffered many deprivations in his long and dangerous search for Livingston, in the then unexplored wilds of Africa, goes without saying. How good home looked to him when he finally got back is illustrated in a little home incident:

While engaged in writing the story of his search, "In Darkest Africa," he used to spread his reference maps out on the floor for easy reference. One day he needed a certain map, and it couldn't be found. He and his assistant looked far and near for it; then the assistant found the desired map—spread in front of the grate, and Stanley's favorite cat asleep thereon!

Stanley interfered. "Never mind," he said, gently, "don't disturb the cat. I'll get along without the map until she wakes up. If you only knew how good the sight of that domestic cat, curled up in front of a bright English fire, looks to me, you would never chase her away." So the cat slumbered on, and not until she rose, with a lazy yawn, did Stanley reach for his map.

Guess Again Answers (1)

1. No; meridians of longitude are imaginary lines running from pole to pole, setting off the 360 degrees of longitude around the earth. Such a map would represent an area approximately 325 miles from east to west, and 150 miles from south to north.

2. Yes; on Sept. 17, 1935, Nelson T. Johnson presented his credentials, as the first Ambassador to China, to President Lin Sen.

3. No; the first gospel to be written was Mark, although some "Sayings," by Matthew, undoubtedly preceded the writing of Mark.

4. Yes; although he is better known as O. Henry.

5. Yes; approximately 3000 miles from Rome to the nearest coast of Eritrea, on the northwest border of Ethiopia.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Every Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans, La.

EVERYONE in the neighborhood calls her "Gramma"; and, if you happen to pass her house on a Saturday afternoon, you will see a spick-and-span young man visiting on her porch—it is in this way that he expresses his gratitude for her kindness to him when he first came to the city.

At the end of a particularly warm day, a weary young man had knocked at "Gramma's" back gate to ask for a drink of water. He had left his home in South Carolina because there had been no work for him there at his trade, and he did not want to be a burden on the family. He had been through many experiences, but this kindly woman had been the only one to ask him in to clean up a little and eat a real meal with her.

Her interest went further, for after getting his story by asking many questions, she said she thought she might be able to help him get work at his trade, that of pants cutter. So she gave him a note to the foreman of a linen suit factory not far from her home. He secured the position for a two weeks' trial, and brought the good news back, hoping "Gramma" would board him.

She felt that she could not do that, but she called up the matron of a home and made arrangements for comfortable quarters for him. She borrowed a change of linen for him, and sent him away equipped with courage and faith in his ability to make good. The next day he started on the job that has proved to be permanent.

His calling habit started on his first Saturday afternoon off, and has continued faithfully ever since. "Gramma," of course, feels more than repaid.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The "Old Latin" Version

THAT Christianity was known in Rome at an early date is evident from Paul's recorded visits to that city; and though the apostle apparently taught in Greek, and certainly wrote his Epistle to the Romans in the same language, it was natural that as the Gospel message spread far and wide there should arise a desire for a translation of the New Testament into Latin—the official language of the Roman Empire.

The earliest Version of this type, known to scholars as "The Old Latin," is supposed to have been prepared in the Roman province of North Africa, where the people, unlike the more cosmopolitan citizens of Rome itself, had no knowledge of Greek. The Old Latin Version of the New Testament, dating from the third century, or earlier, was revised by Jerome when he prepared the Latin Vulgate about 400 A. D.

Quotation for Today

WHEN we climb to heaven 'tis on the rounds of love to men.

—WHITTIER

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Fort William: 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.
Peterborough: Collegiate, McDonnel Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.
St. Catharines: Capitol Theater, St. Paul Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct 6.
Toronto (Third Church): Massey Music Hall, Victoria and Shuter Streets, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

England

Lancashire

Liverpool (Third Church): The Liverpool Stadium, St. Paul's Square, 1 p. m., Oct. 11.

London

London (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 1 Nutford Place, W. 1, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Nottinghamshire

Nottingham (First Church): The Albert Hall, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 10.

Surrey

Croydon: North End Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Sussex

Hastings (Society, Hastings and St. Leonards): White Rock Pavilion, 3 p. m., Oct. 6.

Yorkshire

Bradford (First Church): St. George's Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 6.

Scotland

Midlothian

Edinburgh: Leith Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (First Church): St. Andrew's Hall, Berkley Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Wales

Glamorganshire

Cardiff: Cory Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

France

Paris (First Church): Salle d'Iéna, 10 Avenue d'Iéna, 8 p. m., Oct. 15. In English. French translation read at 9:30 p. m.

Germany

Reutlingen: Saal der Kreisregierung, Bismarckstrasse 47, 8 p. m., Oct. 19. In German.

Holland

The Hague: Church Edifice, 1B Andries Bickerweg, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 17. In English. Dutch translation read at 9 p. m.

Switzerland

Chur: Grosser Volkshaussaal, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 13. In German.
Geneva: Church Edifice, 8 Boulevard des Philosophes, 6:30 p. m., Oct. 14. In English. French translation read at 8:30 p. m.

United States

California

Bakersfield: Emerson School Auditorium, Truxton Avenue at K Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Berkeley (Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 2619 Dwight Way, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
La Habra: Washington School Auditorium, East Central Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 6.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Hills, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Nevada City: Oddfellows Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Porterville: Congregational Church, Mill and Fourth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Redwood City: Sequoia Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
San Diego (Second Church): Russ High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 6.
Susanville: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Fox Theater, 3 p. m., Oct 6.

Idaho

Coeur d'Alene: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.

Illinois

Arlington Heights: Auditorium, Arlington Heights Township High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 3 p. m., Oct. 10.
Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, Leavitt Street at Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Chicago Heights: Church Edifice, Fourteenth Street and Edgewood Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Galesburg: First Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Indiana

Evansville: Church Edifice, 212 Mulberry Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Greensburg Lecture for Oct. 4 cancelled.
Hagerstown: Hagerstown High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.
Plymouth: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Iowa

Albia: Kendall Place, 209 Benton Avenue East, 8 p. m., Oct 10.
Burlington: North Oak Junior High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Fort Dodge: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.
Marshalltown: Church Edifice, West Main and Fifth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
Ottumwa: High School Auditorium, Second and College Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 6.

Maine

Rockland: Church Edifice, Cedar and Brewster Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Maryland

Cumberland: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.

Massachusetts

Greenfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Salem: Ames Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, Essex Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 6.
Winthrop: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 6.
Worcester (Society): Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, 114 Main Street, near Court House, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Michigan

Bangor: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Grand Rapids (First Church): Civic Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 6.
Jackson: Church Edifice, Wildwood Avenue and Homecrest Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Owosso: Owosso High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 6.

Minnesota

Fairmont: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Mississippi

Jackson: Convention Hall, Robert E. Lee Hotel, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.

Missouri

St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.

Nebraska

Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and St. Mary's Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

New York

Buffalo (First Church): Church Edifice, North Street and Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 12.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Peekskill: Ford Auditorium, Peekskill Military Academy, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, Suffolk Drive and Mexico Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.
Seneca Falls: Mynderse Academy Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 6.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, East Jefferson Street and Forman Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Troy: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.

North Dakota

Fargo: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Grand Forks: City Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 6.

Ohio

Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.
Kent: Kent State College Auditorium, East Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.
Perrysburg (auspices First Church, Maumee): High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 6.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (Second Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.

Oregon

Pendleton: 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.

Pennsylvania

Bradford: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
West Chester: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Oct. 6.
Williamsport: Y. W. C. A. Auditorium, 8:15 West Fourth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Church Edifice, Dunlap Street and Monroe Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Washington

Aberdeen (auspices First Church, Aberdeen and First Church Hoquiam): Church Edifice, Third and I Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.
Tacoma (First Church): Jason Lee Intermediate School, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Wenatchee: Church Edifice, Washington and Douglas Streets, 4 p. m., Oct. 6.

Wisconsin

Sparta: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.

TVA and CCC Fight Tennessee Erosion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

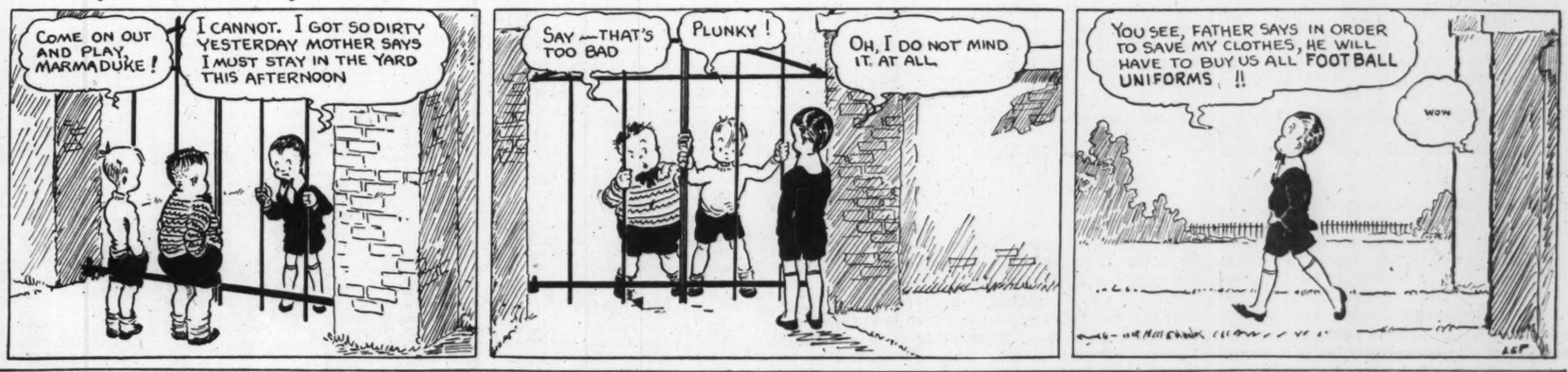
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The fight on soil erosion in all portions of the Tennessee Valley is now being conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority and Civilian Conservation Corps.

Between 8000 and 9000 men under the technical supervision of the foresters and erosion engineers of the reforestation and soil erosion section of the forestry division are in 38 TVA-CCC camps.

Four of these camps are in southwestern Virginia, three in western North Carolina, eight in northern Alabama, and the 23 Tennessee camps range from Sneedville and Bristol in East Tennessee to Paris in West Tennessee.

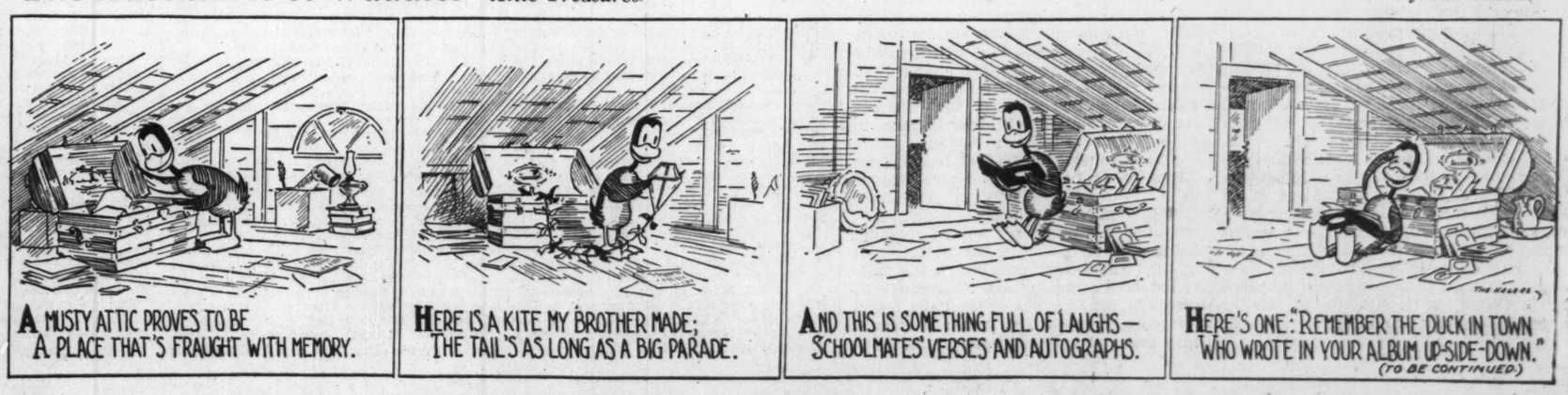
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Every Cloud Has a Silver Lining*

By LE PELLEY


COME ON OUT AND PLAY, MARMADUKE!
I CANNOT. I GOT SO DIRTY YESTERDAY MOTHER SAYS I MUST STAY IN THE YARD THIS AFTERNOON
SAY—THAT'S TOO BAD
PLUNKY!
OH, I DO NOT MIND IT AT ALL
YOU SEE, FATHER SAYS IN ORDER TO SAVE MY CLOTHES, HE WILL HAVE TO BUY US ALL FOOTBALL UNIFORMS !!
WOW

The Adventures of Waddles—*Attic Treasures*

By THE HAGERS


A MUSTY ATTIC PROVES TO BE A PLACE THAT'S FRAUGHT WITH MEMORY.
HERE IS A KITE MY BROTHER MADE; THE TAIL'S AS LONG AS A BIG PARADE.
AND THIS IS SOMETHING FULL OF LAUGHS— SCHOOLMATES' VERSES AND AUTOGRAPHS.
HERE'S ONE: "REMEMBER THE DUCK IN TOWN WHO WROTE IN YOUR ALBUM UP-SIDE-DOWN."
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Second Armistice—1950 Looks at 1935

TEN years ago today the second world war ended. For the United States it was a more costly experience even than the war which raged from 1914 to 1918. As the most powerful supporter of a country which defied the League of Nations from 1936 to 1940, Americans had to bear what was really the brunt of somebody else's war. No wonder no one talks of victory today. The wonder is that the United States sent its soldiers a second time to fight on foreign soil over a dispute to which America was not a party. But it is still more remarkable, though it did not seem so to a public whose appetite for news was fed by propaganda, that the United States fought with Italy against the League powers.

For a casual perusal of newspapers of that now remote year, 1935, shows unmistakably that American sentiment was at first hostile to Mussolini's ill-fated adventure against Ethiopia. Americans in those days opposed the aggression not only out of disgust for what they considered to be the actions of a bully; they opposed it with the fervor a democratic people generates whenever dictatorship threatens to extend its influence by force of arms.

In 1950 nearly all Americans agree that the United States, despite the lesson of having been drawn into one world war through willingness to trade on war, courted the dangers of a second entanglement in almost exactly the same way.

It was not that the American people had failed to learn the tragic price of temporary war prosperity. It seems rather that they were not alert in the thirties to the subtle interplay of influences active at that time. One of these influences, ironically, was the new "neutrality legislation." Its aim was to keep the United States out of other people's wars by prohibiting export of munitions to belligerents. But it prevented only shipments of implements of warfare, ignoring the important trade in wheat, cotton and other necessaries. Moreover, it did not prevent loans to belligerents. The Johnson Act, which prohibited floating of loans in the United States by previous world-war debt defaulters, was expected to do that.

Lulled in this sense of security, Americans paid all too little heed to the fact that private credits might be arranged to finance sales to Italy. They forgot that long before the President was required to embargo munitions shipments, Italy had been buying huge quantities of scrap iron, numerous old vessels and other war needs from American firms. The United States was beginning to be involved in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute and had already some stake in Italian war trade as early as the autumn of 1935.

All this time the League of Nations was attempting to curb Italian aggression, and finally applied sanctions. The United States was not then a member of the League, or even indeed of the World Court. But in 1933 Norman H. Davis had promised consultation with other powers in the event of international complications. Though this had been predicated on some action toward general disarmament, which did not take place, it was regarded as indicating a sincere American desire to contribute to collective security.

It was a disappointment to League powers, therefore, that trade with Italy continued after sanctions had been imposed. British and French newspapers reflected this chagrin, the wording of which was seized upon by a section of the American press as an "unmerited rebuke to Uncle Sam," who was "only minding his own business, after all." Interests flourishing on Italian business were not slow to capitalize the anti-League sentiment thus engendered, nor unwilling to encourage pro-Italian propaganda. And then came that famous telegram to the President from Ambassador Leaf in Rome: "It may be necessary for the United States to enter the war on Italy's side if our trade recovery is to be retained." It is now plain that the United States was committed to the Italian cause long before the colonial war in Africa had become a world conflict.

If anyone had dared to put forth in 1935 opinions which history now shows would have been sound, the "impossibility" of the forecasts no doubt would have been promptly and eruditely pointed out. Yet a memory of the quick-change artistry with which the United States doffed stay-at-home pacifism and donned armed crusading in Europe eighteen years earlier, should have been still green. In 1916 President Wilson had been re-elected on the famous "he-kept-us-out-of-war" platform, but America was up to its soldiers' necks in no-man's mud only short months later.

If in 1935 the people had awakened to the limitations of their neutrality legislation, and to the urgent need for the United States to declare plainly that it would prevent profit-seeking citizens from thwarting League efforts, no doubt a different story could be told today. Perhaps it would be a story of 1935's victory for the forces of peace and justice, written for a happier purpose than to celebrate editorially an additional armistice day.

Pioneers and Privilege

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, speaking in Nebraska, congratulates the farmers—and, inferentially, the Administration—on improved farm conditions. Lighter mortgage burdens and a gain of $5,000,000,000 in farm income since 1932 are pleasant things to talk about. Undoubtedly the farmers give the Administration a good measure of credit for their recovery. The Republicans will be put to it to devise anything so effective as AAA plus drought, and the farm vote may be a decisive factor in next year's elections.

Mr. Roosevelt describes the Government's part in farm recovery as one of merely helping the farmers to organize. He says the programs now in effect have been planned and operated by the farmers themselves through nearly 5000 county production control associations having more than 3,000,000 members who have signed adjustment contracts. He calls this system "Democracy in the good old American sense."

In so far as the management of the crop-control programs is concerned, there is much truth in this description. There has been a large measure of self-government in the methods by which farmers have voted for control and have, through their county committees, fixed and enforced the quotas for individual farms. When we speak of regimenting the farms we forget that farmers have done the regimenting, and they have done it with intelligence and little coercion of minorities. It has been far less ruthless than the usual methods of industry for curtailing supplies or destroying competition.

It may be democracy also in the "good old American sense", by which industrial producers have been able to curtail supplies and tax consumers through the tariff. It is the same type of government aid to establish special privilege for one section of the community. And in so far as it has promoted general recovery by bringing agriculture to a parity with industry and enabling the farm to buy the products of the factory, crop curtailment is not hard to defend.

But in a truer sense this is not democracy. In fact, it discloses the very kind of "faction"—special groups seeking to control government for their own economic benefit—which the framers of the Constitution particularly feared. The President praises the farmers for the "pioneering spirit" they have displayed in fighting out of the depression. Surely one would give every credit to the farmers for combating the particularly hard and unfair situation they were in. And in the organization of co-operative efforts they have indeed shown a pioneering spirit. But how much pioneering does it take to vote for special assistance from the Government and higher prices from consumers?

Building for Service

NEWSPAPER history in the United States has been largely made by men who left their home towns and became builders of great journals in New York City. Horace Greeley wandered to the metropolis from New Hampshire, the state which also gave Dana, of the Sun, to America's largest city. Hungary was the birthplace of Joseph Pulitzer.

Frank E. Gannett, publisher-editor of nineteen newspapers in fourteen cities, stayed near home. The publications he owns are nearly all within a short distance of the little town of Bristol, Ontario County, New York, where he was born.

Their proprietor has recently set up the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc. Its purpose is the continuation of the Gannett publications "with the primary idea of making good and useful newspapers of widest possible service to their communities . . . and not to pile up fortunes for any individual or group." At least 75 per cent of the net income after his passing is to be used for public purposes.

Admittedly the saddening impression gains that business is too often king in the journalistic realm. All the more reason, therefore, that Mr. Gannett's clear concept that newspapers should exist not only for merely material gain but more for public weal be given the high tribute it deserves.

Wordsworth's Silk Hat

NEW facts are constantly coming to light about the great men of English literature. Not long ago, a letter from the dramatist, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was unearthed asking for the loan of fifteen shillings in order to buy a new coat. More recently, a hitherto unknown communication from William Wordsworth has been found.

This letter was written in 1803, in Wordsworth's period of greatest inspiration, when he was composing some of the finest sonnets in the English language. But those who expect the letter to show the exaltation of mood which at that time was so evident in his writings have been disappointed. For about all that the letter does is to ask his brother Richard to get him a new silk hat in London.

This is an unromantic fact, but it is not trivial in implications. The great things in literature, it seems to say, sometimes spring from very ordinary ground. Masterpieces are produced, not by splendid beings free from dull preoccupations, but by men and women engaged in the daily round and common task. Conversely, it seems to add, it is out of the daily round and common task that men and women may make their lives masterpieces.

Memoirs of a Scholar

Book News of the Day

WHEN subject is worthy and workmanship good, only in the reader's own taste lie any impediments to enjoyment of a book. The subject of Bliss Perry's reminiscences, AND GLADLY TEACH (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3), is worthy because it is a record of life as it affected and was affected by a cultivated, idealistic and modest man; the workmanship is as good as that of one who spent his working hours with the masterpieces of literature ought to be.

This is what the author has given to the book. There remains for the reader to give an interest in the kind of material Mr. Perry has used—the purposes, incidents and encounters of academic life, glimpses of Europe as seen by a student in a German university and a lecturer in French universities, experiences of an editor of a "high-brow" magazine and the companionship of learned men.

All who ever came within the reach of Bliss Perry's delightful voice—and they are many because he lectured not only to droves of students but from hundreds of public platforms—need no more than the mention of his name to see again that tall figure and those mobile features, and to remember the spell of his anecdotes, his wit without rancor, the wealth, aptness and unworn quality of his allusions. It is surprising how many of his stories and illustrations one can remember years after.

Some of the qualities that made Bliss Perry a good lecturer make him a good writer, especially in a book of this kind, into which he can legitimately put anything he likes—family data, actual experiences, hopes, beliefs, theories of criticism, friendships, comments on people and places. Whatever a man did, saw or thought is obviously a part of his autobiography.

Mr. Perry has placed the emphasis on his teaching. He was born into a teacher's family, for his father, Arthur Latham Perry, was professor of history and political economy at Williams. His mother was a daughter of a long-established Williamstown family, the Smedleys. Bliss naturally went to Williams, was graduated in 1881, immediately returned to his alma mater as instructor in elocution and English, in 1886 became engaged to Annie L. Bliss, daughter of his parents' old friends for whom he had been named, and went to Germany on a two years' leave of absence for graduate study. In 1890 his first book was published, a novel called "The Broughton House." In 1893 he went to Princeton to take the chair of oratory and aesthetic criticism, in 1899 he became editor of The Atlantic Monthly, and in 1906 was made part-time professor at Harvard. During 1909-'10 he was Harvard lecturer at the University of Paris and the provincial universities, and after that until his resignation in 1930 taught English literature to the young men of Harvard.

His reminiscences contain many discriminating evaluations of famous men—notably Woodrow Wilson, Bliss Perry's fellow faculty member at Princeton; there are numberless anecdotes about celebrities, sometimes amusing but too genial to hurt; and there is much about his colleagues in Princeton and Harvard and in the several Boston clubs to which he belonged. Interwoven through the whole fabric of the book are his observations on literature and his theories of teaching. Like Chaucer's clerk, "gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche."

W. K. R.

Mirror of Opinion

Overdoing It

THERE are laws to forbid the use of the American flag for advertising purposes or for purely partisan displays. The Constitution is not similarly protected. Some of the speeches and statements made on Constitution Day were over the limits of good taste, certainly, and were so extreme and shrill in tone as to stir the suspicion that selfish and party ends were more their object than the preservation of the Bill of Rights.

The real defense of the Constitution lies not in partisan but in judicial hands. The place of the Supreme Court in the Constitution, together with its work for many years in interpreting and applying it, should be given prominence in all the celebrations and memorial addresses in connection with the writing and ratification of the Constitution. We have had within the past year several instances of the judicial power restraining and correcting the executive and legislative branches of the Government. Doubtless we shall have several more in the near future. The calm voice of a judge will have more weight, and be of more comfort to the nation, than all the shoutings of partisan orators.—*New York Times.*

Fear and Intelligence

EVERYWHERE, up and down Europe, the fighting men and the fighting machines are gathering. And for what—if not because every nation is deathly afraid of every other?

It is a tragic commentary on this generation's inability to come to grips with its fundamental problems. In all these warlike countries the basic difficulty is the same—unemployment, stagnant business, the baffling complexities of a society which has learned how to multiply the production of goods, but has hardly begun to learn how to distribute them among its people. . . .

As long as fear rules, the powers must pile up great armies, hold maneuvers on a scale only less expensive than war itself, fill the sky with grimly droning air squadrons, and get the costly gray warships afloat on the seas.

The money, the energy and the devotion that might go to make life easier for millions of people must instead be spent to prepare for death and destruction. . . .

Here is man, arrived at last at the point where every human being in the world could be provided food and shelter and all the comforts and luxuries of modern civilization, with a minimum of properly apportioned labor. He possesses the machinery, every factor necessary to that long visioned goal—except the intelligence to properly use them.—*Kittaning* (Penna.) *Leader-Times.*

One Rainy Season That Hasn't Ended

The Heart of Europe's Problem

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"The heart of the European problem, it should never be forgotten, is the Franco-German feud, which, in one form or another, has lasted for centuries." Thus reads the first sentence of an editorial in a recent Monitor entitled, "Germany's Invitation to France." Tracing this "feud" in history back to the seventeenth century, we find that France was then undoubtedly the greatest power on the European continent. The famous Cardinal Richelieu, Minister of State under Louis XIII, was indefatigable in his efforts on behalf of France, and he formulated and passed on to his successors as a legacy the policy ever to interfere in Germany and to keep that country weak and disunited, for he considered this the only way by which France would be safe from her eastern neighbor.

This legacy is commonly termed by the French themselves as "The Testament of Richelieu." The late Maurice Barrès, in his work, "Les Grands Problèmes du Rhin" (1930), calls this policy "France's eternal thesis," and "the fixed idea of France's history."

At his passing on in 1642, Richelieu named his pupil Mazarin as his successor. Mazarin, a native of Italy, also was made a cardinal, and he became equally famous as a statesman. Germany was then still in the throes of the terrible Thirty Years' War which had followed the great Reformation, but six years later the Treaty of Westphalia brought this struggle to an end. Of the German Reichstag, which was set up not long after, and the members of which were not representatives of the people, or of parties, but of the various princes, who each jealously guarded their individual rights, the French historian, Jacques Bainville, writes in his "Histoire de deux Peoples" (Paris, Plon, 1915), a book which has gone into sixty-one editions, as follows: "In accordance with its French originators, the German Reichstag of the Treaty of Westphalia was the custodian of German weakness. The composition of this Chamber was wisely and intentionally made a complicated one. French diplomacy fashioned the wheel work of the Reichstag in such a way that any serious government in Germany should be impossible. . . . The purpose was to employ the German parliamentary régime in the interest of France. . . . The Germans did not notice this. They did not see how it was that France was so deeply interested in their liberties. It is only in recent years that they have found out the true reason for this" (pages 70, 71, 77).

Following France's history further, we see that in the latter part of the seventeenth century the great Louis XIV continuously strove to be the dictator of Europe. At the end of the eighteenth century came the great French Revolution, followed by Napoléon Bonaparte's dictatorship. In his wars of conquest the latter overthrew Prussia, whose power was in the ascendency, at Jena (1806), and later battles established again France's absolute supremacy on the European Continent.

But this very defeat meant the awakening of Germany, and under the leadership of Prussia the various states were at last, in 1871, welded into one united whole by the genius of Bismarck. To someone asking Bismarck at that time against whom he was really fighting, he replied: "Against the spirit of Louis XIV."

German unity, the dream and longing of the finest minds of the country for generations, having at last been achieved, we find gradually a steadily increasing desire on the part of many men of good will in both France and Germany for friendlier relations between these two countries. This showed itself in many directions.

One outstanding fact was the fine gesture by Germany when in the early years of the present century she abolished the great annual celebrations of her victory at Sedan, where, on Sept. 2, 1870, the French Emperor Napoleon III and his whole army were made prisoners of war by the German army.

But when the great tragedy of the late war, and during the years following it, the world was again plunged into hatred and suspicion, all the old rivalry began anew, and we are therefore not surprised when we read that in the French Chamber in 1919, Deputy Charles Benoist, whose duty it was to report on the new frontiers of Germany after the peace treaty, said: "Since Richelieu, since Mazarin, there exists a French policy of the Rhine, a policy of security which goes beyond the Rhine and which in Mazarin's time meant a protectorate over Germany."

The military occupation of the lands along the Rhine by the Allies, France's occupation of the Ruhr from 1923 to 1925, as well as the history of the Saar territory—all bear witness to the truth of the existence of this policy. And again Germany had to pass through a period of internal dissension and semi-anarchy, as after the Westphalian Peace Treaty and the Napoleonic wars, until under Adolf Hitler a renaissance began and a new and strong Germany arose.

Whatever the critics of the present régime in Germany may say and however much the methods applied in setting her house in order may differ from those of the Anglo-Saxon world, it cannot be denied that in the sphere of foreign politics both the Government of that country and its people are sincerely desirous of friendly relations with France, based on equality and mutual esteem. As has been said by Herr Hitler in one of his five public offers of a complete pacific settlement of all still existing differences, the Saar territory now having been returned to Germany, there is no longer any territorial question separating the two nations.

In an excellent and dispassionately written little book by Professor of Jurisprudence Dr. Friedrich Grimm (Mittler & Sohn, Berlin, 1930), entitled "Hitler's deutsche Sendung," from which much of the information given here has been gathered, the writer says: "Ideas which have controlled nations for centuries can be overcome. They will be overcome when other ideas replace them. The better idea, which should overcome the traditional idea of security in France, is the idea that under existing circumstances there is also for France only one really effective security—a sincere understanding with Germany on the basis of equality." Sooner or later, it is to be hoped, France will come to see the wisdom of utterances such as these.

London. RUDOLPH O. GERCKE

The Leo Katz Mural

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Almost coincident with an editorial in your paper, regarding the dangers to a democratic form of government, in submitting the idea of the right of people to self-government, to the test of a rule by minorities, a group representing a seeming minority in the Los Angeles school system took drastic action in disposing of the Leo Katz mural, by ordering workmen to remove the great canvas from the walls. A principal of the school told me recently that at least 95 per cent of the students of the school liked the picture, and wanted it to stay there. The students paid for the materials in it, amounting to about $700, while the Government paid for the work of painting it on the walls.

Theoretically, the painting belonged to the Government, since it was decided that all work produced by artists working under PWA funds was government property, but a portion of Leo Katz's work wasn't paid for by anyone: he did it without any remuneration at all, he said. There are some serious issues involved in this problem, and they are not going to be solved by trying to ignore them.

The wholesale destruction of vast cultural treasures is actually hinted at in the action of that minority, for it seems to establish a dangerous precedent that a few human beings can have the right to say what a greater number of human beings shall, or shall not, see, read, hear or contemplate; and, apparently, is as complete a denial of all that in theory, at least, the American Government represents as I personally have ever seen.

Los Angeles, Calif. JOHN G. MOORE

Driving God Out?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Large groups of American citizens are greatly disturbed because, as they declare, God has been, or is, being driven out of Russia and Mexico and Germany, all of which seems to indicate that conceptions of God are not always as profound as they might be. Is God nothing more than a puppet to be set up by men like a ten-pin only to be knocked down again by other men, or is God a Spirit to be worshiped in spirit and truth?

Could Messrs. Stalin or Cardenas or Hitler prevent anyone from worshiping God in spirit and truth? It is highly probable that certain forms of formal worship could be made difficult through mandatory legislation, but driving God out of any place is humanly impossible.

The Psalmist of Israel was at a loss to know where he could go to find a Godless place even though his steps should lead to the uttermost parts of the earth. He saw God in the stars and even visualized Him before the mountains were brought forth or ever the earth had been formed.

Perhaps our disturbed friends in America could answer David's interrogation, "Whither shall I flee from Thy presence?"

Worcester, Mass. CHARLES W. HAWTHORNE

The Wide Horizon

Unemployment—10,000,000 Strong

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Mary Hornaday

UNEMPLOYMENT, in spite of the billions spent to fight it in the last two years, remains the United States' major internal problem.

When President Roosevelt started off on a month's trip last Thursday, taking with him Harry L. Hopkins and Harold L. Ickes, his key relief men, many a correspondent's jaw dropped. "How," they said, "could he do it?", when he must put more than 60,000 persons to work each day in October if he is to keep his promise of ending direct relief by November 1.

The most likely answer is that the President wants a chance to talk over at length, in the quiet of shipboard, the whole future of relief in the United States, for it promises to be a problem, far surpassing the immediate need of spending more rapidly the $4,000,000,000 authorized by Congress last April.

In a fireside radio chat a year ago, the President said emphatically that he "refused to accept as a necessary condition of our future a permanent army of unemployed."

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At a Hyde Park press conference two weeks ago, he revealed that he is seeing something in the relief picture that he did not see a year ago. He made the statement, startling when its significance is realized, that new methods of industry have created such efficiency that when recovery is complete, production will require only 80 per cent of the man power used in 1929.

The 1930 census showed that there were 48,000,000 gainfully employed persons in the United States. About 2,000,000 have reached the working age since 1930. The President estimates that, under the present economic setup, there will never be work for one fifth of the total, or about 10,000,000 persons. The present size of the unemployed army is not much larger than this.

Industrialists who come to the capital are beginning to say that the depression is more nearly over than most people realize. Three of the best business barometers, steel, construction and automobile manufacturing, have shown important gains recently. Yet unemployment has not fallen off as it was supposed to when these industries picked up. Does this mean that a large number of unemployed must remain permanently dependent for their support?

And which agency is to be responsible for their welfare?—the Federal Government, local governments, private charity or private industry? The answer may become one of the biggest of political questions in the years to come.

* * *

President Roosevelt has indicated to politicians who have talked privately with him lately that he is still insistent that the Federal Government "must quit this business of relief." Private charity workers, meeting here last Monday and Tuesday, were told that they must raise 20 per cent more than they did last year to take care of the load being shifted off the shoulders of the Federal Government. Frankly, they doubted if it could be done. Corporations are going to have to pay larger federal taxes this winter and dividends of philanthropists are still shrinking. As shown by the present works program, it is a long-drawn-out and perhaps impossible task to put responsibility back on the states even for the care of the so-called "unemployables" whom they supported in normal times.

The social insurance law will, in the years to come, lighten the relief load somewhat, but it is acknowledged that it must be substantially supplemented with some other sort of assistance.

Who, then, is to shoulder the task?

President Roosevelt has announced that the Civilian Conservation Corps will be a permanent part of the Government, absorbing for a year about half of the young men who finish school each year and come face to face with a job-scarce world. Since huge PWA projects, such as the "Quoddy" tide-harnessing plant in Maine, the Grand Coulee Dam in the Northwest, the TVA and the new canal that is to bisect Florida, must be completed in future years, there obviously will be some type of permanent works program.

* * *

Some of the President's advisers are suggesting that he rely on some other method than relief to take care of a large sector of the army of unemployed. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson advocated a few days ago a reversion to the "share-the-work" idea of providing jobs in industry by shortening hours. This was tried through persuasion but not compulsion in the Hoover regime.

The problem the President faces is complicated by the fact that he has his heart set on making a start toward balancing the budget next year. Perhaps on the sun-washed decks of the navy cruiser he and his aids will plot the next campaign in this great war against unemployment.